

63.9

A Handbook of
TREES, SHRUBS
 and **HARDY PLANTS for 1937**



No. 1—*PUNICA NANA*
 No. 2—*CERATOSTIGMA*
 WILMOTII
 No. 3—*PYRACANTHA COCCINEA*
 LALANDEI
 No. 4—*STIGMAPHYLLUM*
 CILIATUM

No. 5—*HIBISCUS GENERAL*
 COURTEGES
 No. 6—*DIOSMA PULCHRUM*
 No. 7—*MELALEUCA NESOPHILA*
 No. 8—*CLERODENDRON*
 UGANDENSE

No. 9—*LAGERSTROEMIA*
 EAVESII
 No. 10—*NIEREMBERGIA AZUREA*
 No. 11—*LEPTOSPERMUM SCO-*
 PARIUM GRD. ROSEUM

HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD.

ESSENDON, W.5, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Telephone: FU 5270

Established 1892



Hydrangeas, in the new red and pink shades.

The set of seven varieties, one plant of each, for 9/6 ; larger plants, 12/6.

For description, see pages 30, 31.

A Handbook
of
TREES, SHRUBS
and
HARDY
PLANTS
for 1937



HODGINS NURSERIES

PTY. LTD.

ESSENDON, W.5, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Telephone: FU5270

Established 1892

Varieties marked  are specially recommended

Special Notices and Terms of Business

ORDERS

should have distinctly written thereon in block letters, full name and address of the sender, together with advice as to the route by which goods are to be forwarded.

NEW CUSTOMERS.

From unknown correspondents we expect a remittance with order, or a satisfactory reference to some Melbourne firm. Attention to this remark will prevent much disappointment and loss of time in correspondence. In remitting small amounts prior to receipt of Invoice, customers are requested to allow for packing and carriage, which will always be as moderate as possible.

PAYMENTS

may be made by Money Order (payable at Essendon), or by cheque (exchange must be added to country and interstate cheques). Small accounts may be paid by postal notes or stamps. All accounts are due nett within thirty days of date of Invoice.

ORDERS BY POST

receive our best attention, and customers unable to make a personal call may rely on obtaining plants selected with the greatest care.

TERMS OF SALE.

The greatest possible care is taken to ensure all orders being executed correctly, and every tree, plant, or shrub leaves our Nursery in perfect condition. We cannot, however, be held responsible for the productiveness of any plants, trees, or shrubs or other goods sent out, nor will we be responsible for failures, as we cannot be answerable for weather conditions or after-treatment.

COMPLAINTS.

We are most particular in growing and supplying all stock absolutely true to name. At the same time we accept no responsibility beyond replacing any item at fault, or making an allowance not exceeding the amount charged for that article or articles. No complaints or allowances can be entertained unless made within 14 days from date of Invoice.

DELIVERY.

All goods are delivered free to Wharfs, Railway Stations, or Carriers' Offices, after which our responsibility ceases, and goods travel at risk and expense of purchaser. We deliver free by motor weekly to all inner suburbs, and shall be pleased to make special arrangements for delivering large orders anywhere.

DESPATCH.

All orders are despatched as soon as possible, on receipt, and should any delay necessarily occur, clients will be advised at once. Promptness in the despatch of orders is always observed.

In the interests of our clients we refrain from despatching plants, bulbs, etc., except during the recognised period for removal.

Orders received during unsuitable times for lifting or planting shall be booked for delivery at the proper season, and clients advised accordingly.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We are very grateful to our numerous customers who kindly recommend our plants to their friends. We shall be glad to forward copies of our catalogues upon receipt of their name and address.

VISITORS

are invited to call at our Essendon Nursery to satisfy themselves of the good quality of our stocks.

Our Essendon Nursery is situated in Moreland Road, directly opposite the new gas holder of the Metropolitan Gas Co.

Please address all communications to—

HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD.

Essendon, W.5.,

Victoria.

Phone : FU 5270.

Country clients—Telegrams receive prompt attention.

Arrangement of this Handbook

Sectional Index

For quick reference the pages on which the various sections of this catalogue can be found are given here.

For complete detailed index, refer to the end of this book.

	Pages
Alpine and Rock Garden Plants	91-98
Climbing Plants	57-61
Fruit Trees, Citrus, Berries, etc.	99-103
Hedge Plants	55, 56
Perennial and Herbaceous Plants	77-90
Roses	62-76
Trees and Shrubs	5-54

Varieties marked  are of special merit, having been tested and proved in our Nursery, they are recommended with every confidence.

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

To our Trade Customers

This detailed Catalogue is issued exclusively for our own Retail trade, and whilst we will always do our utmost to oblige wholesale clients, we wish it distinctly understood that numerous items in this handbook are grown in quantities sufficient only for the requirements of our own Retail clients.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Please use the order sheet enclosed with this catalogue, and write name and address very plainly in **BLOCK LETTERS.**

Address all Correspondence

Hodgins Nurseries Pty. Ltd.

Moreland Road, Essendon, W.5, Victoria

Phone: FU5270

Established 1892

With the issue of this, our 1937 Catalogue, we wish to notify our clients that all previous Catalogues and quotations are hereby cancelled.

Trees And Shrubs



These are a special feature of this Nursery, and new and rare varieties are being continually added to our collection.

The hardiness of Trees and Shrubs is largely dependent upon locality and altitude. We have endeavoured, in the following pages, to sound a note of warning in instances where varieties are tender.

The heights mentioned in the descriptions refer to the height the shrub or tree will ultimately attain, and not, of course, to the size of the plant that will be received from the Nursery.

All plants are grown in pots for planting at any time, with the exception of a few items mentioned as available only during the Winter months.

Advanced plants, where quoted, are specially-developed plants that have been grown-on in tins, for the purpose of making an immediate effect when planted.

Varieties marked  are of special merit

Acacia—The Wattle

Leguminosae.

The Acacias are well-known native shrubs and small trees with handsome foliage and attractive flowers, in most cases produced during the Winter months. They are mostly short lived, and are greatly benefited by cutting back directly after flowering.

acinacea. —Latrobe's Wattle. A dwarf spreading shrub of 3 to 4 feet ..	1/-
aestivalis. —A tree of 10 feet with silvery foliage and lovely golden flowers	1/6
Baileyana. —Cootamundra Wattle. Foliage glaucous, flowering in June ; one of the first to open ; 15 to 20 feet	1/-
buxifolia. —The Box-leaved Wattle. A dwarf shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with most attractive flowers	1/6
cultriformis. —Knife-leaved Wattle. Shrubby variety with bright orange flowers ; 6 feet	1/-
dealbata. —Silver Wattle. Large-growing variety with silver foliage and bright golden flowers ; 15 feet	1/-
decurrens. —The Black Wattle. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, flowers pale yellow	1/-
Drummondii. —Drummond's Wattle. A dwarf shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive flowers	1/6
elata. —Pepper-tree Wattle. Large-growing tree with handsome foliage and pale flowers ; 20 to 30 feet	1/-
elongata. —Long-podded Wattle. A tall, slender-growing variety of 8 to 10 feet, with bright golden flowers	1/-
floribunda. —Many-flowered Wattle. A fine large-growing shrub with attractive foliage and flowers ; 10 feet	1/-
Howittii. —Howitt's Wattle. Shrubby variety with pale yellow flowers..	1/-
longifolia. —Coast Wattle. A spreading shrub, very suitable for coastal planting ; 6 to 8 feet	1/-
melanoxylon. —Blackwood Tree. Fine timber tree ; 40 to 60 feet ..	1/-
myrtifolia. —The Myrtle-leaved Wattle. A dwarf shrub of 3 to 4 feet, very attractive in flower and foliage	1/-
normalis. —Queen Wattle. The most attractive of all. Opens its rich golden blossom as the Cootamundra finishes ; 15 to 20 feet	1/-
podalyriaefolia. —Mount Morgan Wattle. A beautiful variety with silvery foliage and bright golden flowers. Early flowering	1/-
pravissima. —The Ovens Wattle. A dense growing small tree of 10 to 12 feet ; very free flowering	1/6
prominens. —Golden-rain Wattle. A large attractive shrub of 10 to 12 feet	1/-
pruinosa. —Mottle-stemmed Wattle. A large-growing variety of very rapid growth	1/-
pulchella. —A dense shrub of 4 to 5 feet with bright golden flowers and very fine foliage	1/6
pycnantha. —Golden Wattle. The well-known variety with large golden flowers and leathery foliage. Grows best in poor, hungry soil ; 20 feet	1/-
rubida. —Red-stemmed Wattle. A tall shrub of 8 to 10 feet with rich almost red foliage in the young stage	1/6
saligna. —Willow Wattle. A small tree of 15 feet, with rich flowers and attractive weeping branches	1/-
spectabilis. —The Mudgee Wattle. Shrub of 8 to 10 feet, free flowering with bright gold flowers	1/-

OUR SELECTION of 12 GOOD ACACIAS for 10/-.

ABELIA.

CHINA.

Caprifoliaceae.

The Abelias are amongst the most serviceable of dwarf evergreen shrubs, with bright foliage and masses of small Bignonia-like flowers produced in Spring, Summer, and Autumn. The flowers are encased in bracts, which persist after the flowers have fallen and enhance the beauty of the shrub. Very hardy in all situations.

chinensis (syn. <i>rupestris</i>).—Rose and white ; 3 feet	1/6
Advanced plants	3/6
longituba (syn. <i>Schumannii</i>).—A most attractive species with soft rose lilac flowers. One of the best Summer-flowering shrubs we have ; 3 feet	2/-

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering times.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

ABIES (Picea).

Coniferae.

Large-growing Conifers of pyramidal habit with whorled spreading branches. They succeed best in cool, humid climates.

- alba.**—The Silver Fir. A tree of 100 feet or more, with handsome silvery-grey foliage 3/6
- Douglasii** (Pseudotsuga Douglasii).—The well-known Oregon Pine. A handsome tree, growing to 100 feet or more in suitable localities .. 3/6
- Nordmanniana.**—The Caucasian Fir. A vigorous and ornamental tree of good form 3/6

ABUTILON—The Chinese Lantern.

Malvaceae.

The Abutilons are hardy, rapid-growing evergreen shrubs with large bell-shaped pendulous flowers. Some varieties have very attractive foliage. They thrive in almost any situation or soil. Cut hard back in early Spring. If allowed to remain unpruned Abutilons are apt to become very woody and lose their usefulness.

- aureum variegatum.**—Foliage spotted and splashed with golden yellow ; 4 feet 1/6
- Hero of Magdala.**—Crimson shaded with purple ; 4 feet 1/6
- Savitzii.**—Foliage variegated green and white, very effective ; 2 feet .. 1/6
- Vexillarium variegatum** (megapotamicum).—Dwarf prostrate growth. Foliage variegated with gold ; flowers crimson, edged with yellow .. 1/6

Acer—The Maple

Sapindaceae.

The Maples are hardy ornamental trees or shrubs with handsome foliage, all very suitable for cool mountainous districts, where the foliage assumes very brilliant colour before falling in Autumn. The variegated forms of Negundo are quite suitable for local planting, the foliage standing the heat of Summer even in the most exposed positions.

- Negundo** (syn. Negundo aceroides).—The green Ash-leaved Maple. A fine tree of 20 feet or more, with large, three-lobed foliage, turning bright yellow in Autumn 2/6
- Negundo argenteo variegatum.**—Rich green leaves, bordered and marked silvery white. Most useful for colour effects and to break dull backgrounds ; 12 to 15 feet. Strong plants 3 feet high or more. 3/6
- Negundo aureo variegatum.**—Beautiful green and golden variegated foliage, retaining its colour till Autumn. One of the most conspicuous plants we have. An ideal small tree for a lawn specimen. Plants 3 feet high or more 3/6
- palmatum** (syn. A. polymorphum).—Japanese Maple. Foliage green in Summer, turning in Autumn to rich crimson and bronze shades ; 10 feet 1/6 to 3/6
- palmatum atropurpureum.**—Dark purple foliage in Spring and Summer, turning purplish crimson in Autumn ; 6 feet 5/-
- pseudoplatanus.**—Sycamore. Handsome large foliage, dark green above and glaucous beneath. A large tree of 30 feet or more .. 2/6

ACMENA—see Eugenia, pages 22, 23.

AESCULUS Hippocastanum—The Horse Chestnut.

Sapindaceae.

The Horse Chestnuts are large-growing deciduous trees, grown for their handsome foliage and showy flowers in Spring. They make fine specimens in cool districts. The large seeds are not edible 2/6

AGATHIS.

AUSTRALASIA.

Coniferae.

- robusta.**—The Queensland Kauri Pine. A tall, erect tree of 50 to 60 feet with broad attractive foliage. Very handsome as a specimen .. 2/6

Advanced Plants make an immediate effect.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

AGATHAEA—Blue Marguerite. SOUTH AFRICA. Compositae.
coelestis.—A neat, compact evergreen shrub of 2 feet, producing throughout the year masses of small, daisy-like flowers. Very hardy in most situations 1/6

AGONIS—The Willow Myrtle of West Australia. Myrtaceae.
flexuosa.—A large evergreen tree of 30 feet or more. Very suitable for hot dry districts. Its fine weeping habit is much admired, as also are the young leaves, which at first are tinged with crimson 1/6
 Advanced plants 3/6

AGONIS flexuosa variegata.—A small-growing variety of 8 to 10 feet with conspicuously variegated foliage, green and gold and at times tinted with bright pink. An outstanding small specimen tree that is very rare 15/-

ALOYSIA—Lippia.—Lemon-scented Verbena. CHILI. Verbenaceae.
citriodora.—A hardy deciduous shrub of 6 feet with sweetly lemon-scented foliage and masses of pale greyish-purple flowers in Summer. For best results, prune hard back in Winter 1/6

AMELANCHIER—American June-berry or Snowy Mespilus. Rosaceae.
canadensis (syn. *A. botryapium*).—A remarkable and very beautiful flowering tree. During Spring it is covered with myriads of small white flowers. Its Autumn beauty is almost as striking, the foliage changing to rich soft red ; fruit crimson, and ripening in Winter time. 2/-
 Advanced plants 3/6

AMYGDALUS—Flowering Almonds.—See *Prunus*, page 43.

ANDROMEDA (syn. *Leucothoe* and *Pieris*). Ericaceae.
 The Andromedas are small, bushy, evergreen, shrubs not exceeding 4 feet, with handsome foliage and beautiful Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers. They succeed like *Rhododendrons* and *Azaleas* in half shade, and require to be kept moist during the Summer months.

Catesbaei (*Leucothoe Catesbaei*).—Remarkable for its handsome foliage, which retains its Autumn tints right through Winter. Flowers white in Spring. Evergreen ; 4 feet 3/6

japonica (*Pieris japonica*).—Evergreen, bushy habit ; flowers in pendulous racemes ; 3 feet 3/6

ANGOPHORA—The Native Gum Myrtle. Myrtaceae.

Hardy evergreen trees closely related to the *Eucalypts*, which they resemble in growth and habit. They make fine shelter trees.

lanceolata.—A tree of 50 to 60 feet, with white flowers 1/6

ARAUCARIA. Pinaceae.

Large-growing, distinct, and attractive trees, with regularly whorled branches. Most suitable for specimens or avenue planting.

excelsa.—Norfolk Island Pine. A tree of 70 to 100 feet ; very regular in its growth. Thriving best close to the sea. A most attractive specimen 1/6

ARBUTUS—Strawberry Tree. Ericaceae

The *Arbutuses* are large, evergreen, woody shrubs or small trees of 12 to 15 feet, with attractive bell-like flowers in Winter, followed by ornamental Strawberry-like fruits which colour brightly in Autumn. They are suitable for general planting.

Unedo.—The Irish Strawberry Tree.—Flowers creamy white, fruit scarlet. 1/6

ASH—English—see *Fraxinus*, page 26.

ASH—Mountain—see *Pyrus Aucuparia*, page 44.

AUCUBA—Japanese Laurel. JAPAN. Cornaceae.

The *Aucubas* are evergreen shrubs grown for their large ornamental foliage. They require to be grown in moist situations in half shade. They are also adapted for growing in ferneries either in pots or planted out.

Maples are handsome trees in all seasons.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

AUCUBA—*continued.*

japonica aurea variegata.—Leaves spotted and blotched with gold ;
4 feet 1/6

japonica aurea marginata.—Leaves broadly margined with gold .. 1/6

AZALEAS. JAPAN. Ericaceae.

The Azaleas are hardy, fibrous-rooted, small-growing shrubs. They require to be grown in cool moisture-holding soils free from lime. In late Winter and Spring they are covered with masses of gorgeously coloured flowers. Botanically, these plants are grouped with Rhododendrons.

indica.—We have a choice selection of both double and single flowered varieties of these desirable plants in their many and varied colourings. 1/6 and 2/6

Kurume.—A dwarf small-flowered type from Japan, covered in early Spring with countless flowers ; very showy and attractive. 1/6 and 2/6

Mollis.—(Named hybrids.) We have a fine selection of these in their various shadings of orange, yellow, and red. Good strong plants .. 5/-

AZARA. CHILI. Flacourtiaceae.

microphylla.—A conspicuous evergreen shrub or small tree of 8 to 12 feet. Graceful habit, the branches being covered with glossy green box-like foliage. The flowers are yellow, very small, and fragrant .. 2/-

BAECKIA. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

virgata.—The Twiggy Willi-Willi Bush. An evergreen shrub or small tree of 4 to 6 feet, with dainty white flowers in the Spring time. It grows and thrives in almost any soil or situation .. 1/6

BAMBUSA—The Bamboo. ASIA. Gramineae.

These attractive, easily grown plants add a distinctive touch to any garden. They are of free, rapid growth, thriving in any deep soil with plenty of moisture

Arundinaria gracilis.—A slender variety of 8 to 10 feet ; very graceful deep green foliage .. 3/6

Arundinaria japonica (Metake).—A very hardy spreading variety that grows freely in any situation, forming dense clumps 6 to 10 feet high. 2/6

Bambusa glaucesens.—A dwarf variety of 4 to 5 feet, with fine cane-like stems and small ornamental foliage. Very hardy .. 3/6

BANKSIA. THE NATIVE HONEYSUCKLE TREE. Proteaceae.

The Banksias are attractive evergreen shrubs and small trees, thriving in well-drained soils, especially near the coast. The large cone-like flowers are most distinctive, as also is the handsome serrated foliage.

collina.—The Hairpin Honeysuckle. Flowers yellow, with black anthers. Foliage yellowish ; 6 to 8 feet .. 2/-

Advanced plants .. 3/6

grandis.—The Giant Honeysuckle. A small tree of 15 feet with very long serrated foliage and huge greenish-yellow cones. Very attractive even when not in flower .. 2/6

Advanced plants .. 5/-

media.—A dwarf variety growing only to 3 feet, with bright yellow flowers. 2/-

prionotes.—A small tree of 10 to 12 feet, with long serrated foliage, and large apricot, woolly flowers of 4 to 5 inches long .. 2/6

spinulosa.—A hardy and very ornamental variety of 4 to 5 feet, with most attractive bronze-yellow flowers .. 2/-

Advanced plants .. 3/6

verticillata.—A small tree of 10 feet with bright golden flowers .. 2/-

BEAUFORTIA. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

sparsa.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with neat foliage and very showy brick-red flowers in Spring. Of the same habit of growth as some of the Melaleucas .. 2/-

BEECH TREE.—See *Fagus*, page 25.

BENTHAMIA fragifera.—See *Cornus capitata*, page 14.

Bamboo *Arundinaria gracilis* makes a very graceful background.

Berberis—The Barberry

S. AMERICA AND ASIA.

Berberidaceae.

The Barberries are hardy evergreen and deciduous shrubs, ranging in height from 2 to 6 feet. All varieties are spiny and produce yellow or orange flowers in Spring or Summer, followed by attractive berries of orange, red, dark blue, or nearly black shades. Most varieties assume brilliant Autumn tints, and are worth growing for this effect alone. They grow and thrive in any soil or situation, but fruit and colour best in the higher hill districts.

- Coryi.**—A most attractive semi-deciduous variety producing quantities of coral-red berries even on quite young plants. In Autumn the foliage colours most brilliantly 1/6
- Darwinii.**—One of the best evergreen shrubs with small dark glossy foliage, clustered with rich orange flowers in Spring; 5 to 6 feet. This variety forms a fine hedge for cool districts 1/6
- Fortunei.**—An erect-growing evergreen variety, with large pinnate foliage. Yellow flowers produced in Autumn 2/-
- Sargentiana.**—A hardy evergreen shrub of 6 feet with large elegant dark-green leaves, turning bronze and scarlet in Autumn and Winter. Pale yellow flowers followed by large black attractive fruit. Large rigid ivory-white spines 2/6
- subcaulialata.**—A very graceful evergreen variety of 4 feet, with small glaucous leaves and arching branches. Bright pink berries in Autumn 1/6
- Thunbergii.**—A compact, bushy deciduous shrub of 4 feet, lovely in Spring when decked with long-hanging yellow flowers, and magnificent in Autumn when the foliage and berries turn scarlet 1/6
- *Thunbergii atropurpurea.**—This most attractive shrub has more than justified the opinion we formed when introducing it to Australian gardens some five years ago. Of compact, dwarf habit, it is an ideal subject either planted as a single shrub or in clumps, beds, or as a permanent hedge. The foliage, when first appearing in Spring, is deep purple-red, as dark as the Persian Plum at its best. This colouring is maintained right through Summer, and in late Autumn turns to rich crimson with shadings of orange. Requires to be planted in the open sunlight, otherwise the colouring is not as effective; 3 to 3½ feet per doz., 15/-; each 1/6
- Advanced plants 3/6 and 5/-
- vulgaris.**—The Common Barberry. A large-growing deciduous variety. Flowers yellow in Spring, followed by brilliant orange-red berries; 6 feet 1/6
- vulgaris purpurea.**—A conspicuous variety, with deep purple foliage during Spring and Summer, turning crimson in Autumn. Berries purplish. We recommend this as one of the most distinct foliage shrubs we have; 5 to 6 feet 1/6
- Wilsonae.**—A new variety from China, of low-spreading, semi-deciduous, free-branching habit, clothed with neat leaves and needle-like spines. Flowers yellow, followed by dense crops of berries, which at first are cream, deepening to pink and finally to coral red. The foliage colours beautifully in late Autumn; 2 to 2½ feet 1/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD BERBERIS for 7/6.

BETULA.

BRITAIN.

Betulaceae.

- alba.**—The Silver Bark Birch. An ornamental and graceful, hardy deciduous tree of 30 feet, with small poplar-like foliage, which turns bright yellow in Autumn. The tree derives its name from the smooth white bark, which is most conspicuous and attractive. Makes a delightful specimen in cool districts 2/6 and 3/6

BIOTA (Thuja).

THE CHINESE ARBOR VITAE.

Pinaceae.

Dwarf compact Conifers, most useful as small specimens on the rockery, as tub plants, or for any formal planting where small regular specimens are required. They grow naturally into their formal shape without any trimming.

- orientalis.**—Bright green foliage, very dense; 4 feet 3/6

BORONIA.

AUSTRALIA.

Rutaceae

- megastigma.**—The Sweet-scented Boronia. A well-known hardy, compact bushy plant, flowering profusely in early Spring. The brown and yellow flowers are strongly perfumed. Prefers an open situation in freshly broken soil, and must be cut hard back during, or soon after, the flowering period 1/6 and 2/6

Coloured berries are just as attractive as flowers.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

BRACHYCHITON.—See *Sterculia*, page 49.

BRACHYSEMA—The Swan River Pea Bush. AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.

lanceolatum.—A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive silvery grey foliage, and bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers, clustered close to the branches in Winter and early Spring. A very desirable shrub that thrives in the most exposed situations 1/6

BUDDLEIA.

Loganiaceae.

The Buddleias are evergreen rapid-growing shrubs, generally of about 5 to 8 feet, producing panicles of attractive flowers during Spring and Summer. They are quite hardy, and thrive in any soil or situation. They require hard cutting occasionally to keep them shapely. The Buddleias are all very suitable for seaside planting.

***alternifolia.**—A choice variety producing its delicate, sweetly-scented rosy-mauve flowers in Spring, clustered on the upper side of the branches and not in panicles as in other varieties. Of distinct bushy habit with small attractive foliage. A fine vigorous shrub of about 6 feet. 2/-

***Colvillei.**—A rare Himalayan species of great beauty. A strong grower with silvery-grey foliage and large bell-shaped bright rose-pink flowers, resembling a pentstemon. Summer flowering. A most desirable plant; 6 feet 1/6

This variety does not flower until well established.

globosa.—A distinct hardy variety, with attractive orange ball-like flowers in Spring; 6 feet 1/6

salviifolia.—A most conspicuous Winter-flowering shrub. Very rapid grower. Dense heads of pale lilac highly-scented flowers freely during the dull Winter months; 5 to 6 feet 1/6

Advanced plants 3/6

variabilis Veitchiana.—Dense spikes of lilac flowers, with orange eye. Very rapid and strong grower; 6 feet 1/6

BROWALLIA (*Streptosolen*).

S. AMERICA.

Solanaceae.

Jamiesonii.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of 2 feet, producing in Summer attractive orange flowers. Requires a warm situation and protection from frosts 1/6

BUXUS—The Box Tree.

Euphorbiaceae.

The Box Trees are evergreen shrubs of rather slow growth, with small shining foliage, and inconspicuous flowers. They make useful dense shrubs that can be trimmed or cut to any shape required. They require a cool, moist soil for best results.

sempervirens.—The dwarf variety for perennial borders. 2/6 per doz.; 15/- per 100.

sempervirens arborescens.—The Tree Box. A tall-growing variety of 4 to 6 feet, with oval glossy foliage 1/6

Advanced plants 5/-

BUXUS sempervirens pyramids.—Plants trimmed in erect pyramid form. Most effective for growing in tubs and for formal garden planting; 3 to 3½ feet 5/- and 7/6

Large, shapely pyramids of 4 to 6 feet 50/- to 80/-

sempervirens variegata.—A distinct silver variegated form, growing to about 2 feet. Of neat compact habit 1/6

CALLISTEMON—Native Bottle Brush.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

The Callistemons are very hardy evergreen shrubs, thriving in the most exposed situations. In Spring their attractive bottle-brush-like flowers of rich colouring are much admired.

coccineus.—Rich dazzling scarlet; 6 feet 1/6

Advanced plants 3/6

lanceolatus (syn. *citrinus*).—Rich crimson, very free flowering, and hardy; 5 to 6 feet 1/6

pallidus.—Bright yellow; very attractive; 10 to 12 feet 2/-

Flowering Shrubs are ever-changing beauty.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CALLISTEMON—*continued.*

speciosus.—Flowers rich red, large and showy ; 5 to 6 feet 2/-

CALLITRIS (syn. Frenela).—Native Cypress Pine. Pinaceae.

Attractive symmetrical small trees, with dense foliage. They are amongst the hardiest of Conifers, and thrive in poor, arid soils where other trees fail.

actinostrobis.—Bushy small tree ; 10 feet 1/6

cupressiformis.—The Victorian Pine ; 20 feet 1/6

robusta.—The Murray Pine ; 20 feet 1/6

CALODENDRON—The Cape Chestnut. SOUTH AFRICA. Rutaceae.

capensis.—One of the most attractive and useful flowering trees, of 20 to 30 feet or more. Can be recommended where a distinct specimen is required. Throughout the year its luxuriant foliage is much admired, and in Spring large panicles of flesh-coloured flowers add to its beauty 2/-

CALOTHAMNUS—The Net Bushes. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

Most attractive dwarf shrubs from Western Australia, with flowers similar to the Callistemon or Bottle Brush, and fine pine-like foliage. They thrive in well-drained and rather poor soils in open exposed situations.

quadrifidus.—Bright crimson ; 4 feet 2/-

rupestris.—Large red fringed flowers, very decorative ; 5 feet 2/-

validus.—A grand variety, large red flowers ; 3 feet 2/-

CALYCANTHUS—The Flowering Allspice. N. AMERICA. Calycanthaceae.

The Calycanthus are deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, opening their deliciously fragrant flowers in Winter before the leaves appear. They are hardy and grow in almost any well-drained and somewhat rich soil, either in shady or sunny positions.

floridus.—Carolina Allspice. Flowers are reddish-brown, with rich aromatic fragrance 2/-

praecox (Chimonanthus fragrans).—Flowers yellow, with brown marking, deliciously fragrant 2/-

CALYTRIX—The Fringe Myrtle. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

Bushy heath-like shrubs covered in early Spring with masses of starry flowers. They thrive in any loose soil, but resent root disturbance or strong manures.

Sullivanii.—White flowers turning to blush with age ; 4 feet 1/6

scabra.—Very dwarf and compact, flowers white ; 2 feet 1/6

CAMELLIA. ASIA. Ternstroemiaceae.

Well-known free-flowering evergreens, producing their attractive blooms in late Winter and Spring. They are quite hardy, and do best in a cool moist situation.

japonica.—We can offer many choice varieties, with double flowers, and in all colours, including crimson, scarlet, rose, cerise, flesh, and white. 3/6 and 5/-

Sasanqua.—The Japanese Winter-flowering Camellia. Very effective, with small foliage and single deep pink flowers, with yellow stamens in midwinter 3/6

Sasanqua Snowflake.—A beautiful variety of dwarf growth, covered in Winter with masses of semi-double white flowers with yellow anthers. 3/6

The Czar.—Large massive single carmine rose flowers with a mass of golden stamens in centre. The finest of all Camellias. Young plants. 10/6

CAMPHORA officinarum—The Camphor Tree.—See Cinnamomum camphora, page 13.

CANTUA. PERU. Polemoniaceae.

dependens (C. buxifolia).—A hardy much-branched shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with deep rose-pink, fuchsia-like flowers produced in pendulous racemes in Winter. Of somewhat straggling nature, it requires the support of a stout stake, or can be trained as a semi-climber against a fence or wall 1/6

Use Advanced Plants for immediate effect.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- CARYOPTERIS**—The Blue Spiræa. CHINA. Verbenaceae.
mastacanthus (incana).—A hardy deciduous shrub of 3 feet, with silvery-grey foliage covered through Summer and Autumn with neat spikes of bright blue spiræa-like flowers. Grows anywhere .. 1/6
- CASSIA**—The Senna Bush. AMERICA. Leguminosae.
 Quick-growing, large evergreen shrubs with attractive pinnate foliage, and showy flowers which open in Winter and early Spring, and on that account are most acceptable. The plants, when established, require cutting hard back after flowering, otherwise they become very woody.
Candolliana.—Bright golden yellow ; 6 feet 1/6
tomentosa.—Rich yellow ; 8 to 10 feet 1/6
- CASUARINA**—The Australian She-Oak. Casuarinaceae.
quadrivalvis (syn. *stricta*).—Odd slender-branched leafless tree with small red flowers. A quick-growing Australian tree for an exposed position 1/6
- CATALPA**—The Tree Bignon. NORTH AMERICA. Bignoniaceae.
syringifolia.—A hardy deciduous tree of 15 to 20 feet with large heart-shaped leaves and large panicles of flowers, creamy-white spotted violet and yellow, produced in Summer 2/-
- CAVENDISHIA** (syn. *Thibaudia*). ECUADOR. Vacciniaceae.
acuminata.—A handsome evergreen rarely seen in cultivation, with red bell-shaped flowers tipped with yellowish-green. Requires a moist situation similar to Azaleas 2/-
- CEANOTHUS**. CALIFORNIA. Rhamnaceae.
 These are hardy evergreen, quick-growing shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, producing large quantities of their attractive blue flowers in clusters in the Springtime. They are amongst the most useful and ornamental of all large-growing shrubs. Will thrive almost anywhere.
Edwardsii.—An attractive hybrid variety, intermediate in habit and flower between its parents, *divaricatus* and *Veitchianus*. Of compact, bushy growth, with small shiny foliage and bright blue flowers in Springtime 1/6
 Advanced plants 3/6
Veitchianus.—Very small foliage and deep rich blue flowers ; 5 to 6 feet. 1/6
- CEDRELA**. CHINA. Meliaceae.
sinensis.—A small deciduous upright tree with large handsome Ash-like foliage, which in early Spring is bright pink, changing to green in Summer 3/6
- CEDRUS**—The Cedar Tree. ASIA. Pinaceae.
 The Cedars are large-growing ornamental Conifers, with wide horizontally-spreading branches, very distinct in habit from most other Conifers.
atlantica!—A large pyramidal tree with upright leading shoots of silvery-green. A very vigorous variety 2/-
atlantica glauca.—The Blue Atlas Cedar. A handsome tree with horizontal branches and silvery foliage. A most desirable form. True variety obtained from grafts 3/6
Deodara.—The Indian Cedar. One of the most ornamental trees we have. Of distinct weeping habit, with silvery foliage. A tree that withstands heat, cold, and drought 1/6
- CERASUS**—The Flowering Cherry.—See *Prunus serrulata*, page 43
- CERATONIA**—The Carob or St. John's Bread. LEVANT. Leguminosae.
siliqua.—A handsome evergreen tree of 15 feet or more. Very suitable for planting in hot, arid districts. This tree furnished the carob beans which are used largely throughout the Mediterranean basin for food and forage 1/6
- CERATOPETALUM**—The N.S.W. Christmas Bush. Saxifragaceae.
gummiferum.—A hardy evergreen tree of 12 feet, covered in Summer with remarkable yellowish flowers which turn rose and red as they age, retaining their beauty for a remarkable time. Needs a good rich, deep soil, with plenty of moisture 2/-

Cassias flower during the Winter months.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CERATOSTIGMA.

CHINA.

Plumbaginaceae.

- *Wilmottiae.**—This beautiful little shrub ranks amongst the finest blue flowering plants that we have. Growing 2 to 2½ feet high, it produces its deep sky blue flowers through Spring, Summer, and Autumn. Always fresh and attractive. Hardy in any situation, it is suitable for planting as a single shrub, in clumps or as complete beds. It is best cut hard back in August 12/- per doz.; 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6

CERCIDIPHYLLUM.

JAPAN.

Trochodendraceae.

- japonicum.**—The Katsura Tree. A very desirable, quick-growing pyramidal tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive foliage which, when unfolding, presents quite purplish tints, changing to soft green, and, before falling in Autumn, to yellow, with partial scarlet shades. Requires a cool, moist situation 2/6

CERCIS—The Judas Tree or Red Bud.

EUROPE.

Leguminosae.

A hardy deciduous small tree of 8 to 10 feet, with handsome heart-shaped leaves and attractive pea-shaped flowers, which are clustered tightly on the branches in early Spring before the foliage appears. Foliage turns yellow in Autumn.

- siliquastrum.**—Flowers rosy red 2/-

CESTRUM (syn. Habrothamnus).

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Solanaceae.

The Cestrums, which include all plants known in the past as Habrothamnus, are hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet with attractive tubular flowers produced almost throughout the year. They are slightly frost-tender, and require protection for the first Winter after planting.

- aurantiacum.**—Deep orange-yellow, flowers held erect in large panicles. 1/6

- elegans.**—Bright red flowers in pendulous racemes 1/6

CHAMAELAUCIUM—The Geraldton Wax Flower.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

- uncinatum.**—A beautiful Winter-flowering evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet.

The attractive waxy myrtle-like flowers of a delicate pale bluish pink last on the plant for months, and when cut will retain their beauty for weeks. Thrives in a dry, uncultivated soil, with as little root disturbance as possible. We can supply these in shades of white, and pink 3/6

CHIMONANTHUS fragrans—see Calycanthus praecox, page 11.

CHOISYA—The Mexican Orange Flower.

AMERICA.

Rutaceae.

- ternata.**—A beautiful and distinct free-flowering evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with glossy foliage and clusters of white, fragrant flowers in early Spring. Will thrive in any soil or situation 1/6

CHORIZEMA—The Flame Pea Bush of Western Australia.

Leguminosae.

- cordatum.**—A dwarf evergreen shrub of 2 to 3 feet, with small orange and yellow pea-shaped flowers in Winter and early Spring. They thrive in poor, well-drained soils 1/6

CINNAMOMUM—The Camphor Tree.

Lauraceae.

- Camphora.**—A stout evergreen tree of 20 to 30 feet, with very dense foliage, most suitable for the warmer districts, where it can be used with great advantage for street planting. This tree furnishes the camphor of commerce. Easy of cultivation 1/6

- Advanced plants 3/6

CISTUS.

MEDITERRANEAN.

Cistaceae.

The Rock Rose revels in the full sun, and is excellent for planting on dry banks, rock gardens, or for using as low shrubs. Easy of cultivation, and a delight to the eye.

- algarvensis.**—A dwarf spreading variety covered in Spring with bright yellow blooms with a deep chocolate eye. Very effective on the rockery; 1 foot 1/6

- crispus.**—A compact form, 2 feet high; the flowers are gay pink. A fine dwarf shrub for border work 1/6

Ceratostigma Willmottiae—a fine blue-flowered shrub.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CISTUS—*continued.*

ladaniferus.—A tall-growing species with large solitary flowers; the white crinkled petals are blotched with chocolate; 4 feet 1/6

Silver Pink.—A magnificent variety with leathery foliage and producing in Spring and Summer large clusters of flowers of the most charming art shade of pale silvery pink; 2 feet 2/-

Sunset.—Rich magenta-pink, very dwarf and compact, an ideal shrub for a hot, sunny border; 2 feet 1/6

Wintoniensis.—Foliage grey; flowers large, pearly white, with a feathered zone of crimson maroon, and yellow blotches at base; 2 feet 2/6

CLERODENDRON.

ASIA.

Verbenaceae.

Hardy shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with large soft foliage and attractive flowers, which are sweetly fragrant. They thrive in any warm situation with abundant moisture.

fragrans.—Double white with red calyx, deliciously fragrant. Frost-tender in cold districts; 3 feet 1/6

trichotomum.—A most attractive free-flowering deciduous shrub of 5 to 6 feet, covered in Summer and Autumn with sweetly-perfumed single white flowers, which are followed by black berries 1/6

***ugandense.**—A tender variety suitable for warm districts only. Flowers produced in bunches, beautiful clear blue; 3 feet 2/-

CLETHRA—The Lily of the Valley Tree.

Clethraceae.

arborea.—A handsome evergreen shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with large, glossy, laurel-like foliage and beautiful Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers in Summer. A hardy shrub that does best in a cool, moist situation .. 1/6

CLIANTHUS—The New Zealand Glory Pea.

Leguminosae.

puniceus.—A hardy semi-climbing plant of 4 to 5 feet, producing quantities of long, red pea-shaped flowers in Spring. Best planted against a wall or fence, and requires shortening back after flowering to keep shapely. Of easy culture 1/6

COPROSMA—The New Zealand Looking-glass Plant.

Rubiaceae.

The Coprosmas are evergreen shrubs of 4 to 5 feet with broad glossy foliage and inconspicuous green flowers. They thrive anywhere, and are particularly valuable for planting near the sea coast.

Baueri.—Deep green glossy foliage. One of the finest hedge plants for the sea front. Per dozen 9/- 1/-

CORCHORUS.—See Kerria, page 32.

CORNUS—The Dogwood.

Cornaceae.

The Dogwoods are large-growing shrubs, grown for their attractive flowers and foliage, also for the Winter effect of their brightly coloured branches. They are quite hardy, and thrive in good, deep, moist soil.

Baileyi.—An erect shrub of 4 to 5 feet with small unattractive flowers in Spring. The great beauty of this variety is its most glorious Autumn colouring, which, amongst the Dogwoods, is unsurpassed 2/6

capitata (syn. *Benthamia fragifera*).—An evergreen tree of 8 to 12 feet, with large creamy-white flowers, followed by large scarlet strawberry-like fruits, which remain until Winter 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6

stolonifera.—A deciduous shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with deep red branches and white flowers. Foliage colours in Autumn 1/6

CORYLUS—The Purple-leaved Filbert.

EUROPE.

Betulaceae.

Avellana-atropurpurea.—A very attractive and ornamental deciduous shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with deep purple foliage in Spring, retaining its beauty till late Autumn. Requires a cool, deep soil for best results. 2/6

CORYNOCARPUS—New Zealand Laurel.

Anacardiaceae.

laevigata.—A small tree of 15 to 20 feet with broad glossy laurel-like foliage and inconspicuous flowers, followed by large ornamental fruits. Very hardy, thriving near the sea 1/6

Clerodendron trichotomum is a night-scented shrub.

Cotoneaster

Rosaceae.

The Cotoneasters are ornamental shrubs ranging from low prostrate bushes of 2 feet, as in *horizontalis*, to large vigorous branching shrubs of 6 to 8 feet. They are all very decorative, and are grown chiefly for their ornamental red berries, and some for their foliage, which turns brilliant colours in Autumn. They are quite hardy, and thrive in almost any situation, but fruit and colour best in the cooler districts. All evergreen except where otherwise mentioned.

angustifolia—see *Pyracantha angustifolia*, page 44.

COTONEASTER *adpressa*.—A dwarf variety similar to *horizontalis* except that the branches are pendulous. Flowers rosy pink, followed by brilliant red berries. The small round leaves colour beautifully in Autumn. The plants we have are worked as standards on 4-foot stems; in this form they make delightful specimens which can be trained as Weeping Roses are, or allowed to fall naturally; 4-foot standards. 15/-

- congesta.**—A dwarf evergreen trailing variety that does not grow higher than one foot. Most suited for trailing over the rock garden. Red berries, which last through Winter 1/6
- *Franchetii.**—A vigorous shrub of 6 feet, with wiry arching branches covered with bright leaves which are downy underneath. Berries orange-red 1/6
- frigida.**—A fast-growing evergreen, attaining 15 to 20 feet, and loaded in Autumn and Winter with large clusters of crimson berries, which hold for a very long period 2/-
- horizontalis.**—One of the most distinct and beautiful shrubs for rock garden work, with characteristic flat fan-like spreading rigid branches covered with neat, rounded, glossy foliage and red berries. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6
- horizontalis *Hodginsii*.**—A very dwarf variety with minute foliage and tiny berries. Most effective in the rock garden. Foliage colours well in Autumn; 1 foot 2/-
- horizontalis *perpusilla*.**—Possessing all the good qualities of the type plant, but of smaller growth and denser habit. Sub-evergreen, colouring well in Autumn. Berries bright red 1/6
- horizontalis *variegata*.**—A most attractive variety with constant prettily variegated foliage, especially pleasing in Autumn when the small silver and green leaves are suffused with shades of red; 1½ feet. 3/6
- microphylla.**—A dwarf low shrub of 3 feet, with small dark shining foliage and dull red berries. Very effective 1/6
- *pannosa.**—A vigorous ever green bush of 5 feet, with slender spreading branches and neat silvery foliage. Flowers white, followed by bright red berries, which cluster very closely and weigh down the branches in the Winter 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6
- salicifolia.**—A graceful shrub with pendent arching branches, covered with deep green foliage. The berries, which are produced in large clusters, are deep crimson; 6 feet 2/6
- serotina.**—A distinct variety, with attractive large silvery-greyish foliage. Flowers white, in clusters, followed by round sealingwax-red berries, which hang right through the Winter. A tall variety of 6 to 8 feet 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6
- Simonsii.**—Branching shrub of 4 feet, with round bright green foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn and Winter. Berries bright red. The plant usually sold in Victoria as *C. Simonsii* is *C. pannosa*, a distinct variety with greyish-white foliage 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6
- thymifolia.**—A diminutive form of *microphylla* with tiny glossy leaves and small attractive berries. Very dwarf and bushy; 1 foot .. 2/-

OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD COTONEASTERS for 7/6.

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CROTALARIA—The Bird Flower. NORTH AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.

laburnifolia.—One of the most handsome and unique evergreen shrubs, growing to 6 feet. Large silvery-grey lucerne-like foliage, and flowers large in terminal spikes resembling small birds. Blooms continuously throughout the whole year, even in the dull months of Winter. Requires a good rich soil in a position that gets all the sun available 2/-

Crataegus

The Hawthorn or May Tree

Rosaceae.

The Hawthorns are hardy shrubs or small trees of 8 to 12 feet. In early Spring they are covered with their various coloured flowers, which are succeeded by bright berries, which hold until the Winter. Some varieties have beautiful Autumn coloured foliage. They succeed in almost any soil or situation. They are all deciduous except the *Pyracantha* group, which we treat as a separate genus.

Arnoldiana.—A very attractive species with large cherry-like fruit .. 2/-

Carrierei.—Large glossy foliage, which turns bright red in late Autumn. White flowers followed by bright red berries as large as cherries, and persisting through the Winter 2/-

***cordata** (the Washington Thorn).—Flowers white, followed by small scarlet berries in bunches. In Autumn the foliage turns brilliant scarlet. One of the best foliage plants we have 2/-

crenulata.—See *Pyracantha crenulata*, page 44.

durobrivensis.—One of the largest flowered of the North American thorns. The bright red fruits persist until Midwinter 2/-

Ellwangeriana.—Broad-leaved, large-flowered variety, with big bright crimson fruit; 20 feet 2/-

Layi.—A small-growing variety with large palmate foliage and rich berries the size of plums. Very effective 2/-

mexicana.—Glossy green foliage, large white flowers succeeded by large yellow fruits as large as cherries 2/-

Oxyacantha coccinea flore pleno.—Double crimson, very rich and bright 2/-

Oxyacantha multiplex.—Double white 2/-

Oxyacantha praecox.—The Glastonbury Thorn. A variety of the common Hawthorn, which comes into flower very early in the Spring. 2/-

Oxyacantha punica.—Single scarlet 2/-

Oxyacantha rosea flore pleno.—Double bright pink 2/-

persimilis.—A distinct variety with large foliage and brightly coloured berries 2/-

Smithiana.—This new variety is, without doubt, the finest of all the berry-bearing *Crataegus*. Semi-evergreen, of quick growth, it attains a height of 12 to 15 feet. In Autumn the foliage assumes rich colouring which adds to the attractiveness of the bright shining red berries 2/6

tanacetifolia—The Tansy-leaved.—Silvery foliage, clustering closely to the branches. White flowers followed by yellow berries 2/-

For Evergreen Varieties, see *Pyracantha*, page 44.

OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD CRATAEGUS for 10/-.

Cryptomeria elegans colours beautifully in Winter



A SELECTION OF THE NEW BROOMS (CYTISUS).

One plant of each for 25/-.

For descriptions, see Cytisus, page 17.

No. 1—FLORIBUNDA HODGINSII
No. 2—ANDREANUS
No. 3—BURKWOODII
No. 4—FLORIBUNDA LILAC TIME

No. 5—LORD LAMBOURNE
No. 6—DONARD SEEDLING
No. 7—MARIE BURKWOOD
No. 8—PRAECOX
No. 9—DOROTHY WALPOLE

No. 10—HIBERNIA
No. 11—CORNISH CREAM
No. 12—C. E. PEARSON
No. 13—NEWRY SEEDLING

Plate No. 4.
ORNAMENTAL CONIFERS.



No. 1—*RETINOSPORA LEPTOCLADA* (page 46)
No. 2—*CUPRESSUS LAWSONIANA OLBRICKII* (page 19)

No. 3—*RETINOSPORA SQUARROSA* (page 46)
No. 4—*JUNIPERUS AFRICANA* (page 32)

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CRYPTOMERIA—The Japanese Cedar.

Pinaceae.

Large ornamental Conifers of pyramidal habit, with straight slender trunks covered with reddish-brown bark, and with spreading ascending branches. Very effective in Winter, when the foliage turns bronzy-red.

- japonica**.—A large growing tree ; 50 to 60 feet 2/-
japonica elegans.—Dense bushy tree of 20 to 30 feet 2/6 and 3/6
 Advanced plants 5/- and 7/6

CYDONIA (Pyrus or Chaenomeles).—Japanese Flowering Quince. Rosaceae.

The Cydonias are popular, hardy, semi-deciduous shrubs, ranging in height from 3 feet, as in *Maulei*, to large shrubs of 5 to 6 feet. They produce their attractive flowers, which cluster on the branches, in Winter and early Spring, followed by quince-like fruits. They thrive and flower freely when well established, in almost any situation.

- japonica Moerloosii**.—Rosy-white and carmine ; 3 feet 1/6
japonica nivalis.—Pure white ; 4 feet 1/6
japonica umbilicata.—Rich red, fine variety ; 4 feet 1/6
Maulei.—Rich red dwarf, free-flowering variety ; 2 feet 2/-
Simonsii.—Flowers velvety dark crimson, dwarf habit 2/-
Winter-Cheer.—An attractive variety raised in our own nurseries, opening its bright orange-scarlet flowers during the dull Winter months, and on that account most acceptable. Of dwarf bushy habit ; 4 feet 2/-

CYTISUS laburnum.—See *Laburnum vulgare*, page 33.

Cytisus

The Broom—see also *Genista* and *Spartium*.

Leguminosae.

The Brooms are amongst the hardiest of ornamental flowering shrubs, thriving on dry banks and in the poorest soils, displaying a wealth of bloom in Spring and early Summer. In gardens, the genera *Cytisus* and *Genista* are much confused, and the latter group should also be referred to.

For the yellow Spanish Broom, see *Spartium*, page 48.

- albus** (syn. *Spartium album*).—The Portugal Broom. Long rush-like branches covered in early Spring with masses of small white flowers, very effective ; 5 feet 1/6
***Andreanus** (syn. *Genista Andreana*).—The beautiful crimson and yellow variety. One of the most effective shrubs we have ; 4 feet 1/6
 Advanced plants 3/6
***Burkwoodii**.—A strong upright growing variety that flowers slightly later than other sorts. The flowers are brilliant Venetian red, shading to rose, the keel being touched with bright chrome yellow ; 5 feet 2/6
 Advanced plants 5/-
***C. E. Pearson**.—Wallflower-red tipped with old rose, standards buff apricot, shaded with red on the reverse ; 4 feet 2/-
***Cornish Cream**.—Creamy-white with yellow keel. A striking variety which forms a colour contrast to the red and bronze shades so prevalent amongst the new brooms ; 4 feet 2/-
 Advanced plants 3/6
***Donard Seedling**.—A very striking variety of spreading habit. Pink, with the wings shaded carmine and orange. Wonderfully effective ; 4 feet 2/-
 Advanced plants 3/6
***Dorothy Walpole**.—Rich velvety crimson with rose-coloured standards. A most beautiful vigorous-growing variety. Very striking ; 4 feet 2/-
 Advanced plants 5/-

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CYTISUS—*continued.*

- filipes.**—A distinct species with pendulous thread-like branches, covered in Spring with fragrant pure white flowers; 6 to 8 feet 2/6
- *floribunda Hodginsii.**—Of the same free-flowering type as "Lilac Time," but with richer coloured flowers, which are also produced three weeks earlier than by that popular variety. The habit of the plant is also more spreading and slightly pendulous. A very handsome hardy flowering shrub; 4 feet 2/-
- *floribunda Lilac Time.**—Of strong vigorous growth, covered in October with masses of lilac-pink flowers. Very free-flowering; 4 feet .. 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6
- *hibernia.**—Rich orange-scarlet and rose, giving a brilliant flame appearance. One of the most effective and showy varieties; 4 feet .. 2/-
Advanced plants 5/-
- *Lord Lambourne.**—An outstanding variety that at once arrests attention with its vivid contrast of scarlet crimson and pale cream. Very vigorous and upright in growth; 5 feet 2/-
- *Marie Burkwood.**—The largest-flowered and most attractive of all the new Brooms. The shield is yellow flushed rose, with contrasting wing petals of rich crimson, lined with gold; 3½ feet 2/6
- *Newry Seedling.**—Bright cream with attractive rose keel; a very showy and distinct variety; 4 feet 2/6
- *praecox.**—A distinct variety of very fine graceful habit; bushy and compact, covered in early Spring with countless small bright primrose flowers, sweetly perfumed; 4 feet 2/6
- Standard Brooms.**—We have a limited number of these new Brooms worked as standards on stems 4 feet above the ground. They are most effective as centre plants for small beds 12/6

COLLECTION OF BROOMS.

One strong plant of each of the 13 varieties as illustrated in natural colours, opposite page 16, for 25/-.

BIRTHDAY or MEMORIAL TREES.

The conception is a happy and most acceptable one.

Every garden lover will appreciate the gift of a new subject, or a good example of an old favourite on his or her birthday.

Happy events may be most happily commemorated by planting an ornamental tree—an idea both decorative and beautiful.

Some of the most acceptable trees for this purpose are:—

ACER.—The Maple. In many and varied forms.

POPULUS.—The Poplar. Green and golden foliage.

BETULA.—The Birch. A noble and upright tree.

FRAXINUS.—The Ash. Many beautiful foliage colourings.

QUERCUS.—The Oak. A majestic and lasting tree.

ABIES.—The Spruce. Beautiful and shapely for cool districts.

NOTHOFAGUS.—The Evergreen Beech. Most attractive at all seasons.

These and many other trees are available in large and selected specimens.

Cypress in all forms, from a few inches to giant trees.

Cupressus—The Cypress

Pinaceae.

The Cupressus are highly ornamental Conifers, varying greatly in size and habit, yet they all have dense aromatic foliage. Most varieties are very suitable for large hedges, whilst others, particularly the coloured foliage sorts, form distinctive specimens, especially in the cool humid districts, where the colouring is intensified.

See also HEDGE PLANTS, pages 55 and 56.

arizonica.—The Arizona Cypress. A tree of 15 to 20 feet, with horizontal branches and glaucous foliage. One of the hardiest of all Cupresses, standing drought conditions where others fail 1/6

CUPRESSUS arizonica Hodginsii.—A most conspicuous variety, selected on our Nursery for its upright pyramidal growth and deep glaucous blue colouring. We anticipate a great future for this Conifer, which as a medium-sized specimen tree is outstanding 3/6

Brunniana aurea (syn. *macrocarpa aurea*).—A dense-growing variety, with deep golden feathery foliage that retains its colour throughout the year. One of the finest of all for a lawn specimen or for formal work when it can be trimmed to a suitable shape. Also makes a distinct and attractive hedge; 15 feet 2/-
Advanced plants 5/-

Lambertiana aurea saligna.—A distinct compact weeping form, with bright golden foliage. As a small specimen of 12 to 15 feet it has no equal 2/6

Lambertiana horizontalis.—The true horizontal Cypress. One of the finest ornamental hedge or breakwind plants we have. Growth branching and very rapid. 24/- per dozen 2/6
Advanced plants. 60/- per dozen 5/-

Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.—The handsome golden-coloured variety. One of the finest subjects for specimen or avenue planting. 2/6 and 3/6

Lambertiana horizontalis Hodginsii.—A distinct variety of the true branching Cypress that originated in our Nursery. Foliage beautifully variegated silver and green. A unique subject for a specimen tree. 2/6

Lawsoniana (*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*).—Lawson Cypress. A most beautiful Conifer forming narrow pyramidal tree of 20 to 30 feet, densely furnished with branches to the ground. A fine tree for breakwind or avenue planting 1/6

Lawsoniana Alumii.—An attractive blue variety of erect pyramidal growth. A fine subject for formal work; 5 to 6 feet 3/6

Lawsoniana argentea compacta.—A dwarf-growing variety of very compact habit, with beautiful silvery-grey foliage, holding its colour well. Most effective as a specimen of 3 to 4 feet 3/6

Lawsoniana Darleyensis.—A very beautiful variety with bright golden foliage which does not burn even in the driest Summer. Of graceful habit, with pendulous branches; 10 to 12 feet 3/6

Lawsoniana erecta viridis.—Of dense columnar habit, with bright silvery-green foliage. A beautiful variety, 4 to 5 feet 3/6

Lawsoniana Fletcherii.—This variety has been thoroughly tested on our Nursery, and we have no hesitation in recommending it as one of the finest glaucous Conifers of upright habit. In growth, very similar to *Retinospora letopoclada*, but more glaucous, and without the several failings of this latter variety. Of quick growth, forming a perfect glaucous blue feathery pyramid of 4 to 5 feet 3/6
Advanced plants 5/-, 7/6

Lawsoniana lutea.—Golden Lawson Cypress. A compact form with golden foliage, the round tips being particularly rich in colouring. One of the most conspicuous Conifers in any plantation; 12 to 15 feet 3/6

***Lawsoniana Olbrickii.**—A most attractive variety with pale green foliage. The habit of growth is quite globular, the plants when developed having the appearance of a large Biota; 4 feet 3/6

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

CUPRESSUS—continued.

Lawsoniana Pottenii.—We are very pleased to have a stock of this outstanding variety to offer to our customers. After growing it for a number of years we have no hesitation in classing it as the most pleasing of all the varieties of Lawson's Cypress. Of compact pyramidal habit, with particularly fine foliage of a striking shade of soft silvery green. Very beautiful, and where a formal pyramid of about 6 feet is required we know of no better subject .. 3/6 and 5/-

Lawsoniana Triomphe de Boskoop.—One of the bluest Conifers in cultivation, of extremely graceful habit and beautiful glaucous foliage, with distinct metallic sheen; 12 to 15 feet .. 3/6

Lusitanica glauca pendula.—A slender upright silvery variety, with short pendulous branches. An ideal specimen for a restricted space. 3/6

macrocarpa.—The Monterey Cypress. Similar to Lambertiana, but of more upright habit, and being raised from seed, not so uniform or dependable in growth .. 1/-

Quantity price, per dozen, 9/-.

sempervirens stricta (pyramidalis).—The Italian or Roman Cypress. A tree of 30 to 40 feet, with erect branches, forming a narrow columnar head. The Classic Cypress of the Greek and Roman writers 2/6 and 3/6

torulosa (syn. C. nepalensis).—A tall pyramidal tree, with short branches covered with bluish green foliage, and small globular cones. Very suitable for hedge making .. 2/6
Advanced specimens; 5 to 6 feet .. 12/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD ORNAMENTAL CUPRESSUS for 12/-.

DABOECIA (Menziesia).—St. Dabeoc's Heath. IRELAND, W. SPAIN. Ericaceae.

This beautiful Irish Heath, which is of spreading habit, grows only 18 inches high, and produces almost throughout the year, masses of hanging bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in any moist cool situation in good soil.

polifolia alba.—Pure white .. 1/6

polifolia atropurpurea.—Rich purple .. 1/6

DARWINIA. W. AUSTRALIA Myrtaceae.

citriodora.—A dwarf, spreading shrub with small foliage which is richly lemon scented. The flowers, which are produced in small terminal heads, are yellow, with reddish bracts. Requires an open, well-drained situation; 2 feet .. 2/-

DAPHNE. CHINA AND JAPAN. Thymelaeaceae.

Well-known sweetly-scented shrubs with evergreen foliage, flowering in Winter and early Spring. They grow best in a sheltered position in cool moist soil, or can be grown to perfection in a cask or large pot.

odora rubra (syn. indica rubra).—The best-known variety, with deep pink flowers, deliciously fragrant; 3 feet. Extra strong plants. 3/6 to 5/-

DEUTZIA. ASIA. Saxifragaceae.

The Deutzias are very ornamental, small-growing, deciduous shrubs of 3 to 4 feet, covered in early Spring with small attractive bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in almost any soil and situation.

gracilis rosea.—Pearly-rose, fading to pink-flushed white .. 1/6

Lemoinei.—Pure white flowers, produced in dense trusses .. 1/6

longifolia Veitchii.—Bright rose-coloured flowers, held erect in large panicles, very striking and attractive. Best of all the Deutzias; 3 feet 2/6

DIERVILLA.—See Weigela, page 54.

DIMORPHOTHECA.—Cape Marigold. SOUTH AFRICA. Compositae.

Ecklonis.—A dainty shrub (3 feet), bearing white daisy-like flowers, purplish underneath. Very effective, but not long lived. Grows anywhere .. 1/6

The New Brooms are a glory in Spring.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- DIOSMA**—The Breath of Heaven. SOUTH AFRICA. Rutaceae.
alba (Coleonema album).—A neat evergreen Erica-like plant, with scented foliage and small white flowers. Can be trimmed to any shape; 2 to 3 feet 1/6
**pulchrum* (Coleonema pulchrum).—The Pink Diosma. A recent introduction from South Africa which promises to become one of the finest dwarf Winter Flowering Shrubs that we have. Of more loose spreading habit than the white variety, it is covered in late Winter and early Spring with masses of small, bright mauve-pink flowers, which last for a considerable time, and are very acceptable for cutting. A real gem of 3 feet 2/-
- DIPLACUS**. CALIFORNIA. Scrophulariaceae.
 Hardy dwarf shrubs of about 3 feet, producing their musk-like flowers during the greater part of the year. They thrive in any good garden soil, but require cutting back occasionally to retain their vigour.
Mrs. A. Scholes.—This is a new variety, with deep crimson flowers, very dark. Quite a new colour break in these desirable shrubs .. 1/6
- DRYANDRA**. AUSTRALIA. Proteaceae.
 Handsome evergreen shrubs with serrated foliage; in habit and growth resembling the Banksias, and requiring similar treatment.
Fraserii.—Flowers bronze yellow, very long lasting; 3 feet 2/-
nobilis.—Large yellow flowers on long stems; 4 feet 2/-
- DURANTA**. TROPICAL AMERICA. Verbenaceae.
 The Durantas are hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, flowering during the greater part of the year, and bearing yellow berries in the Autumn. They thrive in any warm, sunny situation.
Ellisii.—Deep lavender, foliage turns coppery in Autumn; 4 feet .. 1/6
Plumieri.—Deep blue, tall growing; 6 feet 1/6
Plumieri variegata.—A very brightly variegated form, with silver and green foliage, which assumes purplish tints in Autumn. The flowers are blue. Thrives only in frost-free districts 2/-
- ECHIUM**. MADEIRA. Boraginaceae.
candicans.—A dwarf, spreading bush of 3 feet, with white hairy branches and leaves. Large spikes of flowers up to 3 feet long 1/6
- EDWARDSIA**—see *Sophora*, page 48.
- ELDERBERRY**—see *Sambucus*, page 48.
- ELAEAGNUS**. JAPAN. Elaeagnaceae.
japonica variegata.—A very hardy evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, with rigid and attractively variegated foliage. A plant that can be trimmed or grown as a hedge 1/6
- ERICA**—The Heath. SOUTH AFRICA. Ericaceae.
 The Ericas are hardy, dwarf, bushy shrubs of great beauty when in flower. They thrive in almost any soil that is not too strongly impregnated with lime. Decayed leaves will help, but the soil should not be enriched with manure.
autumnalis.—Deep rose-pink, very small flowers, produced in dense masses in Autumn; 2 feet 1/6
baccans.—Deep rose-pink, medium-sized bell-like flowers. Spring flowering; 3 feet 1/6
cruenta.—Orange-scarlet, a hardy variety that thrives anywhere; 3 feet 1/6
Dawn.—A fine hybrid variety with most attractive silvery-rose bell flowers; 3 feet 1/6
melanthera.—Lavender-purple, with deep eye, small bells. This variety, which flowers profusely in Winter, is perhaps one of the finest shrubs we have; 3 feet 1/6
multiflora.—An upright shrub, with dainty pink flowers in dense spikes; 3 feet 1/6

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

ERICA—continued.

- pyramidalis gracilis.**—Small white flowers with dark centre, very hardy and free-flowering; 3 feet 1/6
- vulgaris.**—The Purple Scotch Heather. Dwarf spreading habit; 2 feet. 1/6
- vulgaris alba.**—The White Scotch Heather. Dwarf spreading habit; 2 feet 1/6
- Webbleyana.**—Long spikes of pale pink flowers. Always in flower; 3 feet 1/6
- Wilmoreana.**—Large flowers, pink and white, very free flowering; 2 feet. 1/6

OUR SELECTION OF SIX GOOD ERICAS EOR 7/6.

ERIOSTEMON—The Native Waxflower.

Rutaceae.

The Eriostemons are hardy, dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, covered in early Spring with star-shaped flowers which last for some weeks. They thrive in any open situation.

- myoporoides** (syn. *nerifolium*).—Pale pink, very free-flowering; 3 feet. 2/-

ERYTHRINA—The Coral Tree. TROPICAL COUNTRIES. Leguminosae.

Beautiful deciduous shrubs and trees, with attractive spikes of brilliant pea-shaped flowers in Summer. They require the warmest situations, exposed to all the sunshine possible. Cut hard back in August—except *acanthocarpa*.

- acanthocarpa.**—Scarlet and yellow, flowering in November. The brilliant flowers cluster in dense bunches close to the branches. Of straggling habit, and a fine subject to grow against a north wall .. 3/6
- Blakeii.**—Long racemes of very dark crimson flowers. Of dwarf habit and continuous flowering. Quite the best of the Erythrinæ; 4 feet. 3/6
- Crista-galli.**—The best known of the Erythrinæ. Immense spikes of deep crimson flowers 1/6
- Humeana.**—Long slender spikes of beautiful brilliant scarlet flowers, in Autumn; 5 feet 2/6

ESCALLONIA.

TROPICAL AMERICA.

Saxifragaceae.

Fine evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with glossy foliage and attractive bell-shaped wax-like flowers in terminal racemes. Very hardy, thriving in any soil or situation, suitable for seaside planting.

- C. F. Ball.**—Of compact, bushy habit, with bright glossy foliage and rich rosy crimson flowers. A decided improvement on *macrantha*; 4 feet 1/6
- Advanced plants 3/6
- Donard Seedling.**—A very decorative variety of spreading habit, producing large sprays of flesh-pink flowers; very effective .. 1/6
- Edinburgh** (syn. *Edinensis*).—Of pendulous habit, with small leaves and charming bright rosy-carmine flowers 1/6
- Fretheyii.**—Flowers of palest pink, produced in midsummer and Autumn; 5 to 6 feet 1/6
- Advanced plants 3/6
- Ingramii.**—A tall-growing variety with handsome glossy foliage and long sprays of deep rose-pink flowers; 6 feet 1/6
- langleyensis.**—Rich red, upright flowers, growth pendulous; 4 feet .. 1/6
- macrantha.**—Coral-red large flowers. Glossy foliage; 4 feet 1/6
- Advanced plants 3/6
- montevidensis.**—White, shaded with pink; 6 feet 1/6
- organensis.**—Bright rose-pink; 5 feet 1/6

OUR SELECTION OF SIX GOOD ESCALLONIAS for 7/6.

EUGENIA (*Acmena*).—The Native Myrtle.

Myrtaceae.

The Eugenias are evergreen shrubs and trees of great beauty. Their dense myrtle-like foliage is always pleasing, and in Autumn they are covered with attractive berries, which last through the Winter. They need good, fibry loam or leaf soil.

- myrtifolia** (syn. *paniculata*).—Rose apple. A small tree of 12 to 15 feet, with white flowers and rose-coloured berries 1/6

The Pink Diosma is a glory in Winter.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

EUGENIA—continued.

- Smithii** (syn. *Kingiana*).—Lilly-Pilly tree. A tree of 12 to 15 feet, but can be kept as a shrub of 6 feet if desired, and trimmed. Flowers white, followed by deep rose berries. This variety makes a fine hedge from 6 to 8 feet 1/6
- Ugni** (*Myrtus Ugni*).—A miniature variety from Chili, growing only 2 to 3 feet. White fuchsia-like flowers, followed by edible rose-coloured berries 1/6
- ventenatii** (syn. *pendula*).—A particularly fine tree for a specimen, growing from 20 to 30 feet; its distinct slight weeping habit is always admired. White berries 1/6

Eucalyptus

The Gum Tree

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

Handsome evergreen trees of rapid growth, with attractive foliage, and in some cases most beautiful flowers, opening in Spring and Summer.

FLOWERING VARIETIES.

- calophylla**.—Port Gregory Gum. Flowers pure white, in large trusses; 40 feet 1/6
- calophylla rosea**.—Rose-pink, one of the most beautiful flowering trees in cultivation; 30 feet 1/6
- crucis**.—A tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive small, silvery leaves, and bright yellow flowers 1/6
- ficifolia**.—Scarlet-flowering gum. A beautiful tree, with large trusses of flowers of various shades of crimson, produced above the foliage; 15 to 20 feet Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
- grossa**.—Foliage glossy green, flowers bright golden yellow; very effective; 8 feet 1/6
- leucoxylon rosea**.—A rose-pink flowered variety of the Ironbark Gum; 30 feet 1/6
- platypus**.—A bushy, small tree of 10 to 15 feet, with bright yellow flowers. 1/6
- Preissiana**.—A dwarf shrubby variety of 6 feet, with bright lemon flowers 1/6
- supulcralis**.—A small tree of 15 feet, of distinct weeping habit. Flowers yellow 1/6
- tetraptera**.—A dwarf bushy variety, with large scarlet flowers 1/6
- torquata**.—Coolgardie Gum. A dwarf variety of 6 to 8 feet, flowers rich orange-scarlet. Very attractive. Flowers when quite young .. 1/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX BEAUTIFUL FLOWERING GUMS for 7/6.

SHELTER TREES.

- alpina**.—Alpine Gum. Small tree of 10 to 15 feet, with leathery foliage and white flowers Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- amygdalina**.—Peppermint Gum. A tree of 30 feet, with attractive peppermint-scented foliage Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- botryoides**.—A beautiful dark green, horizontal-foliaged tree. Useful for windbreaks and shade. Grows best near the coast. Timber hard and durable. Quite suitable for swampy ground 1/-
Per dozen, 6/-; per 100, 45/-.
- citriodora**.—Lemon-scented Gum. A distinct tree, with smooth, white stem. Flowers white. Very suitable for hot districts; 40 feet. Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-

The new Brooms are most attractive in Spring.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

EUCALYPTUS (Shelter Trees)—*continued.*

- cornuta.**—The Yate Gum. A spreading tree of 50 feet, with pale-green foliage and white flowers. Quick growing. . . . Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- corynocalyx** (syn. cladocalyx).—Sugar Gum. A well-known rapid-growing tree for shelter. Flowers white. . . . Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 45/- .. 1/-
- globulus.**—Blue Gum. Very large-growing tree, with attractive blue foliage when young. Flowers white. Suitable for damp, low-lying situations ; 100 feet or more Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- gomphocephala.**—The Tooart Gum. A tree of 40 to 60 feet. Very suitable for planting in hot, dry districts. . . . Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- Lehmannii.**—Dense shrubby variety, with large pointed buds. Flowers yellowish ; 30 feet Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- leucoxylon.**—The Iron Bark Gum. A tree of 50 feet or more, with white flowers. Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- Macarthuri.**—The River Woolly-butt. A very handsome tree that yields valuable oil Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- maculata.**—Spotted Gum. Tall tree, with distinct smooth mottled stem and white flowers. Suitable for hot, dry districts. . . . Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- melliodora.**—Honey-scented Gum or Yellow Box. Grows on poor, hillside soil, but best growth is made in valleys. Timber very hard Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- microcorys.**—Tallowwood Gum. Large-growing tree, with attractive fine foliage and white flowers. Timber very hard. Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- robusta.**—Swamp Mahogany. Very large, attractive foliage. In young state quite crimson. A tall tree, and specially suitable for swampy, low-lying ground Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- rostrata.**—The Red Gum. A tree of 80 to 100 feet. Timber very hard and durable. Good for swampy country. . . . Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- sideroxylon.**—The Black Iron Bark. A tree of 50 feet, with white flowers. Timber of great strength and hardness. . . . Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- Stuartiana.**—Apple Gum. A medium-sized tree, with fibrous bark and drooping branches Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-
- viminalis.**—Manna Gum. Fine foliage, silvery-grey, of weeping habit, A large tree, growing 100 feet or more Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-

EUONYMUS—The Spindle Tree.

ASIA.

Celastraceae.

The Spindle Trees are hardy shrubs of 4 to 6 feet. The evergreen sorts are grown for their attractive variegated foliage, and the deciduous (*E. europaea*) for its fine Autumn tints and attractive fruits. Does well in any situation.

- europaea.**—A hardy deciduous variety with attractive scarlet fruit in Winter. In Autumn the foliage assumes most beautiful tints before falling 2/-
- Advanced plants 5/-
- japonicus.**—Bright, glossy green foliage, attractive rose-coloured berries in Autumn 1/6
- japonicus argenteus.**—Foliage green, margined with silver 1/6
- japonicus aurea.**—Foliage variegated green and gold 1/6
- japonicus latifolius elegans.**—Tall, upright variety, heavily variegated with gold 1/6
- radicans variegata.**—A semi-trailing variety with silver variegated foliage. Evergreen 1/6

EUPATORIUM—Mist Flower.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Eupatoriaceae.

- atrorubens** (syn. Hebeclinium).—Handsome heads of soft mauve ageratum-like flowers. Small growing. Most suitable for a warm corner sheltered from frosts ; 3 feet 2/-

Leptospermum Sandersii for a Winter effect.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

EUPHORBIA.

Euphorbiaceae.

splendens.—The Crown of Thorns. A scandent thorny shrub that does best against a wall in a dry situation. Flowers bright red 1/6

Wulfenii.—A hardy shrub of 3 to 4 feet that will thrive in the driest, poorest of soils, forming a dense clump covered with bluish-green lanceolate leaves. The yellow flowers are produced in Winter in dense umbels, and last for weeks. A fine specimen for planting under trees 1/6

EUTAXIA.

AUSTRALIA.

Leguminosae.

diffusa.—A native shrub of particular beauty in Spring, when covered with its masses of tiny pea-shaped flowers of yellow and orange. Grows 3 to 4 feet high in any open situation 1/6

EXOCHORDA—The Pearl Bush.

Rosaceae.

grandiflora (syn. *Spiraea grandiflora*).—A hardy deciduous shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with snow-white flowers, produced in early Spring as the leaves are breaking. A charming shrub for any garden 1/6

FABIANA—The Chilean Heath.

Silanaceae.

imbricata.—A hardy heath-like shrub of 4 to 5 feet with waxy, tubular, creamy-white flowers in Spring 2/-

FAGUS—The Beech Tree.

Fagaceae.

The Beech trees are hardy, large-growing trees, that are most suitable for planting in cool moist districts, where their foliage, particularly in Spring, is most attractive.

sylvatica purpurea.—The Copper Beech. A very handsome variety, with deep purple foliage in Spring and Summer 5/-

See also *Nothofagus* for evergreen species.

FEIJOA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Myrtaceae.

Sellowiana.—A distinct evergreen fruiting shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with dark-green foliage, with silvery reverse. Flowers in Spring, crimson with silvery-white calyx, followed by large Guava-like fruit 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6

FELICIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Compositae.

angustifolia.—A small hardy shrub of 2 to 3 feet, smothered in early Spring with countless small, deep-lilac flowers. Likes a warm, sunny position, or will thrive on dry banks or borders 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6

FICUS—The Fig Tree.

AUSTRALIA.

Moraceae.

Vigorous evergreen trees with broad foliage, they thrive in warm districts, particularly by the sea.

australis variegata.—A dwarf form with attractive variegated foliage ; 8 feet 2/-

macrophylla.—The Moreton Bay Fig. A strong-growing tree of 30 to 40 feet 1/6

FLOWERING APPLES—see *Pyrus Malus*, page 45.

FLOWERING CHERRIES—see *Prunus serrulata*, page 43.

FLOWERING PEACHES—see *Prunus persica*, page 43.

FLOWERING PLUMS—see *Prunus*, page 43.

FLOWERING QUINCES—see *Cydonia*, page 17.

FORSYTHIA—The Golden Bell Shrub. CHINA AND JAPAN. Oleaceae

The Forsythias are highly ornamental deciduous free-flowering shrubs, with showy yellow flowers produced in great profusion along the slender branches in early Spring before the leaves appear. They thrive in any open situation.

suspensa.—Long trailing branches, covered with golden bell-like flowers. This variety makes a fine climber if trained to a trellis or pergola 2/-

viridissima.—Erect shrubby variety, very free-flowering. The foliage turns coppery in Autumn ; 4 feet 1/6

For Winter beauty—Cotoneaster, Berberis, Pyracantha.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

FRANGIPANNI—see *Plumeria*, page 39.

FRAXINUS—The Ash. EUROPE AND AMERICA. Oleaceae.

The Ashes are ornamental deciduous, broad-headed trees, with green foliage, which turns yellow or dark purple in Autumn. Valuable as street or avenue trees; they thrive in any good, deep, moderately moist soil. Available for planting during June, July, and August only.

excelsior.—The English Ash. A stately tree of 50 to 60 feet, with bright green lanceolate foliage 2/6

excelsior aurea.—The Golden Ash. A dwarf variety, with bright golden branches and foliage 2/6 and 3/6

Ornus.—The Flowering Ash. A small tree of 20 feet, with dense terminal panicles of white flowers 2/6

Raywoodii.—The Claret Ash. One of the finest ornamental trees introduced for many years. Of rapid growth, it is perhaps the fastest growing of all the Ash. In Autumn the foliage turns bright claret and retains its wonderful beauty for several months. For best colour effect, a well-drained soil that dries out well in Autumn is advisable 2/6 and 3/6

FUCHSIA. TROPICAL AMERICA. Onagraceae.

Hardy flowering shrubs that have become very popular during recent years. They are very showy and can be used both in the garden and bush house or trained against walls or fences, doing best in partial shade, but hardy anywhere.

Alice Pearson.—Single carmine with white sepals 1/3

Balaclava.—Single heliotrope with rosy-carmine sepals 1/3

Beauty of Exeter.—Semi-double, deep salmon-rose 1/3

Canary Bird.—Rich plum with scarlet sepals, prettily marked foliage .. 1/3

Coralie.—Single, tubular very large flowers, rich coral pink 1/3

Delvino.—Double, rose, suffused carmine 1/3

Dollar Princess.—Double, purple with crimson sepals 1/3

Duchess of Edinburgh.—Double white, with red sepals 1/3

Duke of Orleans.—Single cerise with pink sepals 1/3

Exquisite.—Single, bright rose-pink with white sepals 1/3

Fascination.—Single rose pink, white sepals 1/3

George Munk.—Double purple and rose 1/3

gracilis.—A tall-growing variety with small foliage and flowers. Very useful for hedges and for hiding fences 1/3

gracilis variegata.—A most attractive dwarf variety, with its small, green leaves heavily marked with white 1/3

Lyre Bird.—Single violet, with white sepals 1/3

Mary.—Single, tubular flowers in large trusses, bright crimson 1/3

Monarch.—Single, rosy-pink with paler sepals 1/3

Muriel.—Large single, carmine rose with crimson-red sepals 1/3

pumila Tom Thumb.—A very dwarf variety of 12 to 15 inches, covered with pendent flowers. Very effective on the rockery 1/3

Phenomenal.—Double, azure violet flaked with red 1/3

Pride of Kent.—Single scarlet and rose purple 1/3

Souv. de H. Henkel.—Long single tubular flowers, rich pink 1/3

Sunray.—Foliage green, white and crimson; very showy 1/3

OUR SELECTION of SIX DISTINCT FUCHSIAS for 6/-.

FUGOSIA—The Pyramid Tree. NORFOLK ISLAND. Malvaceae.

Patersoni (syn. *Lagunaria Patersoni*).—A handsome evergreen tree of pyramidal form, growing to 20 or 30 feet, and thriving in poor, arid soil, where few trees will exist 1/6

The Claret Ash is a stately tree.

Grevillea

AUSTRALIA.

Proteaceae.

The Grevilleas are handsome native trees and shrubs, with attractive flowers, opening in early Spring. The dwarf shrubby varieties deserve to be better known, as few shrubs can surpass them for foliage and flower. They thrive in the poorest soils.

- alpina**.—A very dwarf shrub of 1½ to 2 feet, flowers rich red with yellow centre; very effective 2/-
- alpina Dallachiana**.—A taller grower than alpina, with flowers of a dull-red shade; 3 to 4 feet 1/6
- asplenifolia**.—One of the most effective shrubs; handsome dark foliage, with silvery reverse; the young tips in Winter and Spring are red. Flowers crimson, and produced in profusion; 6 feet 1/6
- Advanced plants 3/6 and 5/-
- linearis**.—A tall-growing shrub of 6 feet, with small foliage and mauve-pink flowers, which are produced throughout the year 2/-
- punica**.—A dwarf shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with rich red flowers 2/-
- robusta**.—The Silky Oak. A tree of 40 to 50 feet, with handsome foliage and bright orange flowers. Stands heat and drought well 1/6
- Advanced plants 3/6
- Quantity price, per dozen, 15/-.
- rosmarinifolia**.—A dense shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with rosemary-like foliage, and red flowers in Winter and Spring. This variety forms a fine hedge for poor soils Per dozen, 15/- 1/6
- Thelmanniana**.—A dense shrubby variety of 4 to 5 feet, with fine foliage and attractive deep red and yellow flowers 2/-
- Advanced plants 5/-

GARDENIA—The Cape Jasmine.

Rubiaceae.

- Florida**.—The double sweetly-perfumed variety, much in demand for floral work. A bushy shrub of 3 feet for warm sheltered positions only 3/6
- globosa**.—A distinct species with tubular flowers produced in trusses, colour white, interior hairy and lined pale yellow; hardy; 6 to 8 feet. 2/-
- Thunbergia**.—Large single, white, strongly-perfumed flowers of great beauty. This variety requires to become well established before flowering; 8 to 10 feet 1/6

GARRYA—The Catkin Shrub.

CALIFORNIA.

Cornaceae.

- elliptica**.—A conspicuous evergreen, dense shrub of 6 to 8 feet, producing in midwinter graceful, drooping tufts of pale green catkins, which last for some time. The male form of this shrub is the one that produces the catkins, and is the only form that is worth growing. Very ornamental 2/6

GENISTA—The Broom.—See also Cytisus and Spartium.

Leguminosae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with rush-like growths covered in Spring and Summer with countless small pea-shaped flowers. They thrive in any soil or situation.

- aetnensis**.—Mt. Etna Broom. A strong-growing variety, with pendulous branches clustered with bright yellow flowers in November and December; 6 feet 1/6
- Andreana**.—See Cytisus scoparius Andreanus, page 17.
- florida**.—Golden-yellow sweetly-perfumed flowers of dense bushy growth; 5 feet 1/6
- floribunda alba** (syn. Spartium album).—Upright growth, branches covered with white flowers in early Spring; 5 feet 1/6
- monosperma pendula**.—Very handsome silvery weeping branches, covered with tiny white flowers in Spring; 6 feet 1/6
- tinctoria**.—A dwarf shrub of 2 to 3 feet, flowering profusely in midsummer, after the other brooms have finished. Bright golden-yellow 1/6

Plant *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* for a distinct hedge.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- GOLDFUSSIA** (*Strobilanthis*). Acanthaceae.
anisophylla.—A small shrubby plant of 3 feet, with deep metallic foliage and lavender funnel-shaped flowers. Requires protection from heavy frosts 1/6
- GOODIA**. AUSTRALIA. Leguminosae.
lotifolia.—The Salisbury Pea. A fast-growing shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with clover-like foliage, and masses of yellow and brown flowers in Spring. 1/6
- GORDONIA**. TROPICAL ASIA. Theaceae.
anomala (syn. *axillaris*).—A handsome, hardy evergreen shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with glossy foliage, and attractive single camellia-like flowers of cream, produced in Winter. One of the best Winter-flowering evergreens we have. Requires little pruning, and does best in good, loamy soil 3/6
- GRISELINIA**—The N.Z. Broad Leaf. Cornaceae.
 Very handsome, dense evergreen shrubs with broad glossy laurel-like foliage and small inconspicuous flowers. Very hardy and useful for seaside planting.
littoralis.—Bright green foliage 1/6
littoralis variegata.—An attractive variegated form: very handsome .. 1/6
- HABROTHAMNUS**—see *Cestrum*, page 13.
- HAKEA**. AUSTRALIA. Proteaceae.
 The Hakeas are small evergreen trees of 10 to 12 feet, with attractive flowers produced during Winter. They are amongst the hardiest trees we have, thriving in the poorest and driest soils.
auriculata.—A very dwarf shrub of 2 feet, with white flowers 2/-
cycloptera.—A dwarf shrub of 4 feet, with beautiful white flowers .. 2/-
laurina (syn. *eucalyptoides*).—Flowers in formation like *scabiosa*; rich crimson, with white anthers. Very effective. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6
myrtoides.—A very dwarf variety of 2 to 3 feet, with silvery foliage and bright red flowers 2/6
petiolaris.—A tall-growing shrub of 6 feet, with handsome foliage and rich red flowers 1/6
saligna.—A tall shrub with attractive foliage; the young shoots of this variety are rich bronze in colour. Flowers white 1/6
suaveolens.—A dense prickly bush of 8 to 12 feet, with white flowers .. 1/6
sulcata.—An upright shrub of 4 to 6 feet, producing in Winter masses of pale pink flowers, which cluster close to the branches. Very effective for cutting, and one of the most attractive of all native shrubs. Young plants 2/6
- HELIANTHEMUM**—Sun or Rock Roses—see Alpine Section, page 94.

ADVANCED PLANT DEPARTMENT.

We have a stock of trees and shrubs in advanced plants,
 which will make a show immediately.

We shall be pleased to supply on application a list
 of these plants suitable for any purpose.

Gordonia flowers freely in Winter.

Hibiscus

Malvaceae.

Evergreen and deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive single and double flowers in the Summer. Those of the evergreen section, which includes some of the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, are suitable for warm climates only, but can be grown with success in cold districts if planted against a north fence or wall. They well repay a little extra care, as when once established they present no difficulty. The Syriacus, or deciduous varieties, are hardy in all climates, and flower in midsummer, when flowering shrubs are scarce.

- ***General Courteges.**—A splendid rich scarlet. Very large flower .. 1/6
Java.—A small-flowered type that has proved very hardy here. Flowers red, with reflexed petals and very protruding stamens .. 1/6
Lambertii.—Large, full, double flowers; rich crimson .. 2/-
Peachblow.—Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink .. 2/-
rosa sinensis.—Single red. The popular variety used in the northern States as a hedge plant .. 1/6

DECIDUOUS OR SYRIACUS SECTION.

- Ardens.**—Double pale violet-rose .. 1/6
alba luteus plenus.—Double creamy-white, dark centre .. 1/6
alba plena.—Double white, dark centre .. 1/6
Boule de Feu.—Double fiery red .. 1/6
Coelestis.—Single, azure blue. This we consider one of the finest flowering shrubs in our collection .. 1/6
Leopoldii.—Semi-double, deep red-carmine .. 1/6
Monstrosus.—Single flesh, dark red centre .. 1/6
paeonaeiflorus.—Double deep vinous rose .. 1/6
pompom rouge.—Double deep crimson .. 1/6
puniceus plenus.—Semi-double dark rose .. 1/6
rubis, fl. pl.—Double rich carmine .. 1/6
speciosus.—Double violet-red .. 1/6

OUR SELECTION OF 6 EVERGREEN HIBISCUS for 9/-.

OUR SELECTION OF 6 DECIDUOUS HIBISCUS for 7/6.

HOHERIA.

NEW ZEALAND.

Malvaceae.

- populnea.**—The New Zealand Lacebark. A very rapid upright tree of 15 to 20 feet, with small poplar-like foliage and large open white flowers .. 2/-

HOVEA.

W. AUSTRALIA.

Leguminosae.

- elliptica.**—A dwarf, semi-trailing shrub of 3 feet with rich purple pea-shaped flowers in dense clusters. A plant that requires an open, well-drained soil free from manures. A little difficult to establish, except in suitable positions, but well repaying a little extra care .. 2/-

FROM SATISFIED CLIENTS.

Darlington.

"I might mention that the *Cytisus Hodginsii* is out in bloom, and I am delighted with it—it is most attractive. All the other shrubs that I got from you this year are doing very well indeed."

Geelong.

"I received the plants in very good order. They looked quite fresh when we received them."

Wodonga.

"The trees arrived in perfect order, and we are extremely pleased with same."

Avoca.

"I thank you for sending along the fruit trees so promptly. We are very pleased indeed with them."

Plant evergreen Hibiscus against a north wall.

Hydrangeas

The recent improvement in these plants has led to their extensive cultivation, both as garden plants in cool moist situations, particularly in the narrow borders which exist around most dwellings, or as pot or tub plants for decoration during the Christmas season. Their chief requirements are ample supplies of moisture during Spring and Summer and protection from the fierce rays of the hot sun.

Pruning.—These modern Hydrangeas require slightly different treatment to that generally given to the old type. With the dwarf and medium growers the only cutting necessary is the thinning out of the old stems that have flowered; this should be done during the flowering period, or as soon as possible after, preferably before the end of February. The plants then make strong vigorous growth which will flower well the following Summer. The tall growers should be treated in much the same way except that, if they become leggy or unshapely, they can be cut hard back every second or third season, but this must be done in Summer if a season's flowering is not to be missed.

Colouring.—The colour descriptions given here are as recorded in our Nursery, and will vary according to the soil in which they are planted. The blues described here have been treated to produce such colour, and if planted in an alkaline soil will require further treatment with our blueing powder to retain the colour. The pinks and reds are natural colours, but if planted in acid soils will require the addition of lime to prevent them from changing to blue shades.

Height.—For the convenience of those planting beds of these new Hydrangeas we use the following abbreviations to denote the approximate height of each variety :

D.—Dwarf, 1½ to 2½ feet.

M.—Medium, 2½ to 3½ feet.

T.—Tall, 4 feet and over.

Collections.—When the selection of varieties is left to us, we will supply a good assortment of plants in 5-inch pots at 15/- per doz., or larger plants in 6-inch pots at 20/- per doz.

We have many other varieties that we have tested, but those listed herewith are considered the best.

Prices—1/6 each ; larger plants, 2/-.

Some varieties available in advanced plants at 3/6 and 5/- each.

* **Altona.**—Bright blue, fringed petals. (M.)

America.—Rich reddish rose with pale edge. (M.)

* **Ami Pasquier.**—Deep red, almost crimson. (D.)

Baroness Schroder.—Distinct shade of flesh pink suffused with salmon ; early. (M.)

 **Carmen.**—Deep red, very rich and free flowering, fringed petals. (D.)

* **Colonel Durham.**—Bright carmine, symmetrical heads. (T.)

Daphne.—Rich red, free flowering. (D.)

* **Deutschland.**—Bright red, very large head and pip. (T.)

* **Domotoi.**—Double-flowered pink. (M.)

Europe.—Rich blue, large serrated petals. (M.)

Florence Bolt.—Clear soft pink. (M.)

* **Goliath.**—Rich blue, very free flowering and hardy. (T.) One of the best and most accommodating varieties we have.

Hamburg.—Deep blue, fringed petals, strong grower. (M.)

* **H. B. May.**—Rich rosy pink, shading to red. (M.)

Heinrich Seidel.—Rich carmine red, fringed petals. (T.)

* **Holstein.**—Deep blue, early flowering. (M.)

John Mensing.—Rich bright red, free flowering. (D.)

* **King George.**—Bright rosy pink, serrated edges, very strong grower. (T.)

* **Louis Sauvage.**—Bright cherry red, very free flowering. (D.)

* **La Marne.**—Enormous flower, clear blue, strong grower. (T.)

* **Marechal Foch.**—Steel blue, flowering at all seasons. (D.)

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

HYDRANGEAS—*continued.*

- Madam E. Moulliere.**—Pure white, with blue eye. (T.)
- * **Marie Matthes.**—Clear pink, very free flowering. (M.)
- Mars.**—Clear carmine, very large truss. (M.)
- Mesdag.**—Fine pink, dwarf, free flowering. (D.)
- * **Mrs. Baardse.**—Vivid salmon, splendid habit. (D.)
- * **Nixe.**—Deep blood red, the brightest of all. (D.)
- * **Paris.**—Deep purplish blue, serrated edge. (T.)
- * **Pearl of Schadendorff.**—Clear blue, large petals and truss. (M.)
- Princess Elizabeth.**—Clear Lorraine pink, very large truss. (T.)
- * **Parsival.**—Rich red, with serrated edges. (D.)
- * **Rubis.**—Rich red, very bright and free. (M.)
- * **Rochambeau.**—Deep red, compact habit. (D.)
- Venus.**—Beautiful pink, large truss. (M.)
- * **Vulcan.**—Rich carmine red, very compact and free flowering. (D.)

Special Blueing Powder for Hydrangeas, 1/- per lb. ; 5 lbs. for 3/6.

COLOURED PLATE COLLECTIONS OF HYDRANGEAS.

- 7 Varieties as illustrated in Plate No. 2, one of each for 9/6.
Larger and stronger plants for 12/6.
- 14 Varieties as illustrated in Plate No. 5, one of each for 17/6.
Larger and stronger plants for 25/-.

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort. SUB-TROPICAL AMERICA. Hypericaceae.

The Hypericums are very hardy, ornamental, shrubby plants of 1 to 3 feet, with yellow flowers, produced almost throughout the year. These plants are very good for growing under trees. These varieties do not spread as does the noxious weed which bears this name.

- Moserianum.**—A beautiful hybrid, waxy golden flowers, with crimson stamens ; 3 feet 1/6
- Moserianum tricolor.**—A delightful little shrub of 2 feet, with foliage which is always bright and attractive. Colour green, cream, and pink Flowers yellow 1/6
- patulum Henryii.**—A bushy variety of 3 feet, with attractive foliage and large, handsome, golden-yellow flowers, 2 inches across, followed by masses of attractive blue-black berries 1/6

IBOZA (Moschosma). SOUTH AFRICA Labiatae.

- riparia.**—A soft-wooded shrubby plant of 4 feet, producing in Winter dense masses of feathery mauve flowers. Requires protection from frosts 1/6

IDESIA. CHINA AND JAPAN. Harcourtiaceae.

- polycarpa.**—A rapid-growing deciduous tree of 12 to 15 feet, with large, handsome foliage which colours in Autumn. The flowers are green, and very inconspicuous, but are followed by long racemes of bright red berries, which remain on the tree for a long period 2/6

ILEX—The English Holly. BRITAIN. Ilicineae.

- Aquifolium.**—A well-known evergreen spiny shrub, producing attractive berries in Winter. Requires a cool moist soil for best results .. 1/6
- Aquifolium variegatum.**—Silver and golden variegated forms. Most attractive 3/6
- cornuta.**—The Chinese Holly. A hardy variety with attractive foliage, and masses of berries which are produced in Summer 2/-

Use Advanced Plants and cut out waiting

TREES AND SHRUBS.

IMPATIENS.—The Balsam.

Geraniaceae.

Roylei.—A soft-wooded plant that produces quantities of pale mauve flowers during Summer and Autumn. Very useful for odd corners .. 1/6

ISOPOGON.

AUSTRALIA.

Proteaceae.

Dwarf, evergreen shrubs with finely divided foliage, and attractive, cone-like flowers in Spring, which last well when cut. They require a well-drained, open situation.

divergens.—Flowers purplish; 2 feet 2/6

roseus.—Bright rosy pink; 3 feet 2/6

JACARANDA.

BRAZIL.

Bignoniaceae.

ovalifolia (syn. *mimosaefolia*).—A semi-deciduous small tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive mimosa-like foliage. Covered in Summer with large bunches of Bignonia-shaped flowers of a delightful shade of mauve-blue. Requires to be protected from the frost the first Winter. Needs plenty of water, and a warm situation 1/6

JASMINUM—see Climbing Plants, page 59.

JUDAS TREE—see *Cercis*, page 13.

JUNIPERUS.—The Juniper.

Pinaceae.

The Junipers are ornamental shrubby Conifers, with scale-like needle foliage. They thrive in moderately moist soils, in open situations.

**africana*.—A dwarf, dense, compact variety with glaucous foliage; very suitable for rockery planting; 3 feet. 3/6

hibernica.—The Irish Juniper. A slender columnar form, with upright branches, foliage an attractive bluish colour. Invaluable for formal gardens; 6 feet 3/6, 5/-

chinensis *Pfitzeriana*.—A wide-spreading glaucous-leaved shrub with pendent branchlets; 4 feet 3/6

prostrata.—A dwarf-spreading species. Very ornamental; suited for rock work and raised mounds; 2 feet 2/6

KALMIA.—The American Mountain Laurel.

Ericaceae.

Where it thrives, the *Kalmia* is one of the most attractive of all evergreens, with its glossy laurel-like leaves. It requires a cool, moist soil, such as is suitable for *Rhododendrons*.

latifolia.—Dense masses of shell-like pink flowers and glossy leaves; 3 to 4 feet. Strong plants 3/6 and 5/-

KERRIA (syn. *Corchorus*).

JAPAN.

Rosaceae.

Hardy deciduous shrubs of 2 to 3 feet, with bright yellow flowers, produced in late Winter and early Spring. Requires a well-drained sheltered position, and thrives in any good garden soil.

japonica.—Single yellow flowers 1/6

japonica flore pleno.—Double yellow flowers 1/6

KOELREUTERIA.

CHINA.

Sapindaceae.

paniculata.—A graceful deciduous tree of 12 to 15 feet, with ornamental pinnately divided foliage, which turns bright yellow in Autumn. Flowers yellow, in large panicles, produced in Summer. Thrives in any soil, but likes a sunny position 2/-

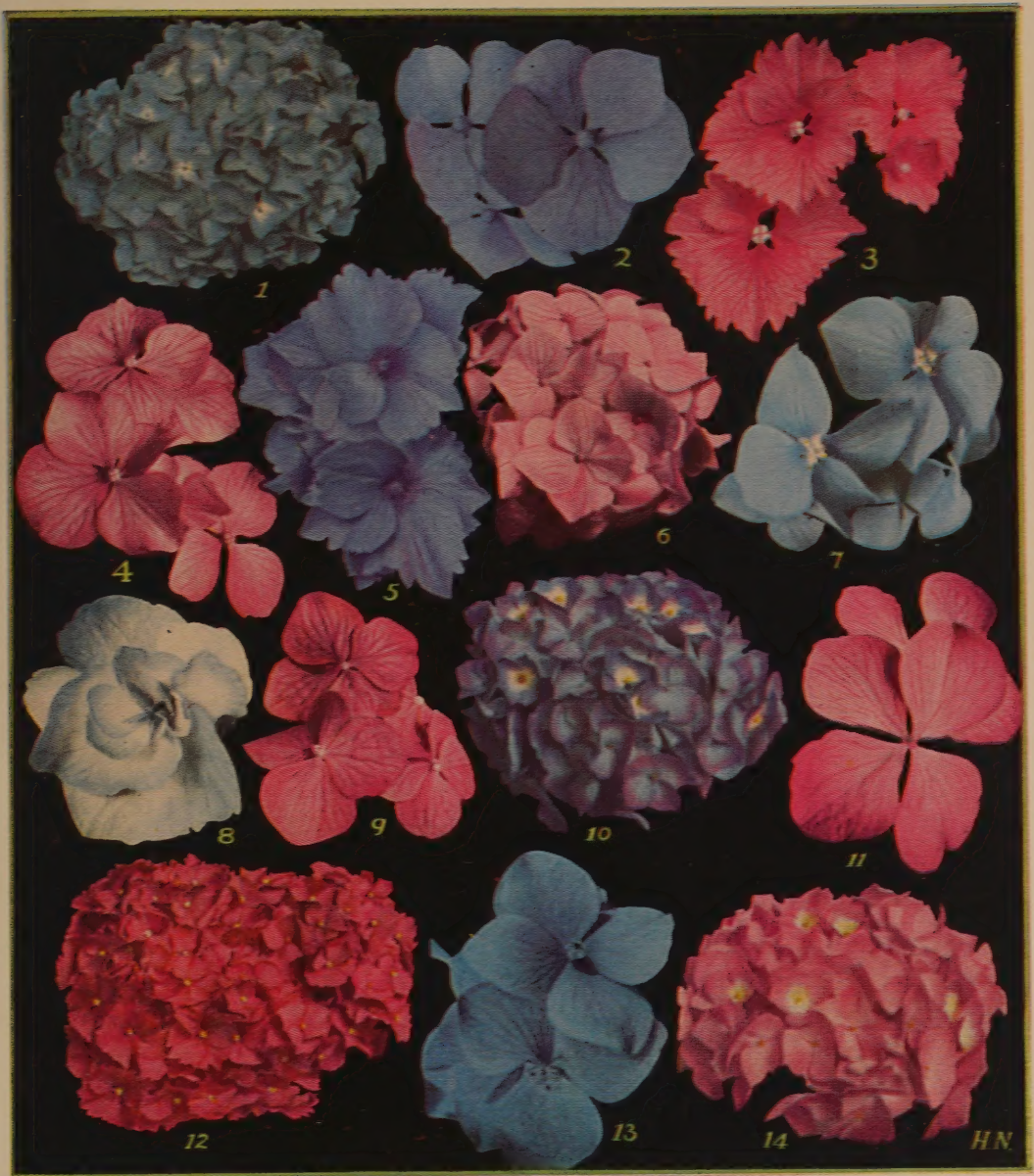
KOLKWITZIA.—The Chinese Beauty Bush.

Caprifoliaceae.

amabilis.—A delightful free-flowering deciduous shrub of 5 to 6 feet. Very hardy. In early Spring the rich fresh young foliage attracts attention; later the long arching branches are covered with sprays of small shell-pink trumpets. A beautiful shrub that requires to be well established before its full beauty can be appreciated .. 2/-

Kalmia is one of the most attractive of all evergreens.

Plate No. 5.



A SELECTION OF CHOICE MODERN HYDRANGEAS.

Our Modern Hydrangeas produce enormous heads of bloom, but in order to show the colour and form, except in the cases of Nos. 1, 6, 12, 14, we have illustrated only a few pips of each variety.

No. 1—ALTONA
No. 2—GOLIATH
No. 3—PARIS
No. 4—AMI-PASQUIER
No. 5—LA MARNE
No. 6—H. B. MAY
No. 7—HOLSTEIN

No. 8—DOMOTOI
No. 9—RUBIS
No. 10—MARECHAL FOCH
No. 11—DEUTSCHLAND
No. 12—PARSIVAL
No. 13—PEARL OF SCHADENDORFF
No. 14—MRS. BAARDSE

A Collection of the 14 varieties illustrated.
Price—Small plants, 17/6 ; larger plants, 25/-.
For full descriptions, see pages 30, 31.

Plate No. 6.



A SELECTION OF CHOICE SHRUBS.

- No. 1—AZALEA LEDIFOLIA NARCISSIFLORUM
 No. 2—BUDDLEIA COLVILLEI (page 10)
 No. 3—ROBINIA KELSEYII (page 46)
 No. 4—BUDDLEIA ALTERNIFOLIA (page 10)

- No. 5—CYTISUS FLORIBUNDA "LILAC TIME"
 (page 18)
 No. 6—BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA
 (page 9), Spring colouring
 No. 7—BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA,
 Autumn colouring

TREES AND SHRUBS.

KUNZEA.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

Hardy native plants that are worthy of more general cultivation. They thrive in well-drained open soils that are free from rich manures.

- ericifolia.**—A dense shrub of 5 feet, with bright golden flowers, free flowering 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6

LABURNUM—Golden Chain.

Leguminosae.

The Laburnums are handsome, deciduous, large-growing shrubs, with green trifoliate leaves and drooping racemes of bright yellow flowers in early Spring. They thrive in any deep soil.

- vulgare** (syn. *Cytisus laburnum*).—The well-known variety, with rich yellow flowers; 10 to 15 feet 1/6 and 2/6

LAGERSTROEMIA—The Cape Myrtle. INDIA AND CHINA. Lythraceae.

The Cape Myrtles are deciduous shrubs of 8 to 10 feet, with most attractive crape-like flowers, produced in large terminal racemes in Summer and Autumn. The foliage colours in late Autumn before falling. They thrive in any open situation, and flower best if cut hard back every Winter.

- ***Eavesii.**—Clear mauve, very large flowers; 5 feet 2/-
Heliotrope Beauty.—Clear heliotrope, very free flowering; 8 feet .. 2/6
indica.—Bright rose-pink; 10 feet 2/-
indica alba.—Pure white; 8 feet 2/-
indica rubra.—Soft red flowers; 10 feet 2/-
ovalifolia.—Deep rich heliotrope, the darkest of all; 10 feet 2/-

LAGUNARIA *Patersonii*—see *Fugosia Patersonii*, page 26.

LAMBERTIA.

AUSTRALIA.

Proteaceae.

- formosa.**—The Sydney Honey Flower. An evergreen shrub with attractive foliage and showy purplish flowers in Spring; 4 to 5 feet. 2/-

LANTANA.

TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA.

Verbenaceae.

The Lantanas are dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, producing quantities of brightly coloured flowers almost throughout the year. Very effective when massed in beds or borders. They thrive in any hot, dry situation, where other shrubs would fail. For best results, cut hard back after the frosts are over.

- Chelsea Gem.**—Crimson and orange; 2 to 3 feet 1/3
Drap d'Or.—Rich golden-yellow; 3 feet 1/3
Diadem.—Delicate pink and cream; 3 feet 1/3
Golconde.—Bright orange, very dwarf and compact 1/3
Goliath.—Orange and red, tall growing; 4 feet 1/3
Minnie Basil.—Lilac and white; 4 feet 1/3
Magenta Queen.—Rich magenta and orange; 4 feet 1/3
Sellowiana.—Light purple, dwarf trailing variety; 1 foot 1/3
Snowflake.—Creamy white, dwarf and compact; 18 inches 1/3
venusta.—Rich orange, dwarf and compact; 2 feet 1/3

LASIANDRA (*Tibouchina*).

BRAZIL.

Melastomaceae.

The Lasiandras are evergreen shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, with handsome foliage and showy purple flowers, opening during Summer and Autumn. They thrive in most open, sunny positions.

- Edwardsii.**—A hybrid between *macrantha* and *grandiflora*, intermediate in habit and flowering; 5 feet 1/6
Edwardsii-robusta.—A dwarf variety of great beauty, producing flowers as large as *grandiflora*, and as freely as *macrantha*. Hardier and more vigorous than *grandiflora*, and flowering freely through the Winter months; 3 to 4 feet 1/6
grandiflora.—A dwarf-growing variety, with huge deep violet-purple flowers. Requires slight shelter to do well; 4 feet 1/6

Leptospermum Sc. Grd. roseum flowers in February.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

LASIANDRA—*continued.*

- microphylla.**—A dwarf variety of 4 feet, with small foliage and bright rosy-purple flowers 1/6
- rosea.**—Bright rosy pink, very free flowering. Requires protection from heavy frosts ; 4 feet 1/6

LAUROCERASUS—The Laurel. EUROPE. Rosaceae.

The Laurels are hardy, evergreen shrubs of 10 to 12 feet, with broad dark-green foliage. Very suitable for cold climates, where they make fine hedges.

- officinalis.**—The Common Laurel 1/6

LAURUS—The Sweet Bay. SOUTH EUROPE. Lauraceae.

- nobilis.**—A hardy, evergreen small tree, with stiff, dark-green leaves. Much used in Europe for trimming into various shapes and forms. The aromatic foliage is used for flavouring 2/-

LAVANDULA—The Lavender. CANARY IS. AND INDIA. Labiatae.

The Lavenders are dwarf, bushy shrubs of 2 to 3 feet, producing during Summer dense masses of upright spikes of lilac-coloured sweetly-perfumed flowers. They thrive in any open situation that is well drained.

- dentata.**—A large-growing variety, flowering continuously ; 3 feet .. 1/-
- Munstead dwarf.**—A dwarf, compact variety, bearing large spikes of bloom of a deeper shade than the common variety, and several weeks earlier ; 1 foot 1/-
- Stoechas.**—The French Lavender ; 2 feet 1/-
- vera.**—The common English Lavender .. Per dozen, 3/6 .. 6d.

LEONOTIS—The Lion's Ear. SOUTH AFRICA. Labiatae.

- Leonurus.**—A rapid-growing evergreen shrub of 4 to 5 feet, producing almost throughout the year dense spikes of bright orange-scarlet flowers. Very hardy, thriving in any soil or situation 1/6

LEPTOSPERMUM—Native Tea-tree. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

The Leptospermums are amongst the hardiest of evergreen shrubs, thriving in the driest and most arid of situations. In Spring they are covered with their attractive Myrtle-like flowers, which last several weeks. Several of the varieties make fine dwarf hedges, which thrive in the sandy soils quite close to the sea coast.

- Sandersii.**—A most desirable free Winter-flowering shrub. Flowers single, pale pink, with red centre. A valuable introduction ; 4 to 5 feet 2/-
- Advanced plants 5/-
- scoparium Chapmanii.**—Bronzy foliage and deep, reddish-pink flowers. Growth upright ; 4 feet 1/6
- *scoparium grandiflorum roseum.**—We class this Tea-tree as one of the finest of all our native shrubs. A well-developed bush of 5 to 6 feet, covered with its large bright rose-pink flowers, will be one of the brightest spots in any garden during February. Highly recommended 1/6
- scoparium Nicholii.**—The Crimson Tea-tree. Deep, bronzy foliage, covered in Spring with rich crimson flowers. Very effective ; 4 feet. 1/6

LEUCADENDRON—The South African Silver Leaf. Proteaceae.

- argenteum.**—One of the most handsome of all evergreen trees, with beautiful glossy silver foliage, which is most effective in all seasons. Thrives only on cool, deep soils that are not likely to dry out in Summer ; 15 feet or more in suitable situations 2/6

LHOTSKYA—The Snow Myrtle. W. AUSTRALIA. Myrtaceae.

- citrata.**—A dwarf, erica-like shrub of 3 feet, with attractive pink buds, opening to star-shaped white flowers in early Spring. Requires a well-drained soil, free from manures 2/-

The Lagerstroemias thrive in the heat of Summer.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

LIGUSTRUM—The Privet. CHINA AND JAPAN. Oleaceae.

The Privets are hardy, evergreen shrubs, of dense, compact habit, grown for their handsome foliage. All varieties have small white flowers, followed by black berries. They thrive in all soils and situations.

See also Hedge Plants, pages 55, 56.

ionandrum.—A very interesting shrub of dwarf and compact habit, and regular form. Leaves small, nearly round, shining, and dense.
A fine plant for shaping 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6

lucidum aureo-marginatum.—A very handsome variety of 6 to 8 feet, with broadly golden-margined foliage. One of the finest and most rapid-growing of all variegated shrubs 2/-
Advanced plants 3/6, 5/-

ovalifolium variegatum.—The Californian Privet.

See Hedge Plants, page 56.

sinense argenteum variegatum.—A small-leaved variety, with silver and pale green foliage, very ornamental; 5 to 6 feet 1/6

LINUM (Reinwardtia). INDIA. Linaceae.

trigynum.—A dwarf shrub of 2 feet, producing quantities of large yellow bell-shaped flowers in Winter. Requires protection from frosts .. 1/6

LIPPIA—see Aloysia, page 7.

LIQUIDAMBAR—The Sweet Gum. NORTH AMERICA. Hamamelidaceae.

styraciflua.—A hardy, deciduous pyramidal tree of very symmetrical habit, with Maple-like leaves, which assume a deep crimson colour in the Autumn. The corky branches are very conspicuous in Winter. One of the most gorgeous of all Autumn colouring trees.
2/6 and 3/6

LIRIODENDRON. NORTH AMERICA. Magnoliaceae.

Tulipifera.—The Tulip Tree. A handsome deciduous tree of 30 to 40 feet, with large-lobed foliage, which turns bright yellow before falling in Autumn. The flowers, which are not produced until the tree is well established, are formed like a tulip, and are of a greenish-yellow colour, marked with orange at the base. Thrives in deep, rich, and somewhat moist soil 2/- and 3/6

LONICERA—The Shrubby Honeysuckles. ASIA. Caprifoliaceae.

The Shrubby Honeysuckles are rapid-growing shrubs, with beautiful glossy foliage, and fragrant flowers in Spring. They thrive in any soil or situation.

nitida.—Small box-like foliage borne on dense twiggy growths. Creamy fragrant flowers in Summer. One of the finest and most distinct evergreen shrubs of recent introduction. This plant will make an ideal hedge; 3 to 4 feet 1/6

Quantity price, per dozen, 9/- and 12/-.

pileata.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of horizontal branching habit, with pale green foliage, and berries of light violet. Very useful for covering up an unsightly background, where the pleasing contrast of its foliage and berries compensates for the inconspicuous flowers. 1/6

syringantha.—An upright, slender shrub, with dull bluish-green foliage. Flowers produced in early Spring are pale rosy-lilac, and deliciously fragrant. A graceful, semi-deciduous shrub, producing its fragrant flowers profusely 1/6

LOROPETALUM. CHINA. Hamamelidaceae.

chinense.—A dwarf, very branching shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with dull, evergreen foliage and clusters of yellowish flowers with long strap-like petals in early Spring. A most handsome and desirable shrub that requires the same treatment as Azaleas and Rhododendrons .. 2/6

Lonicera nitida for a hedge or border of 1 to 3 feet.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

- LUCULIA.** HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS. Rubiaceae.
gratissima.—A tender evergreen shrub, bearing in the Winter terminal corymbs of rose-pink, sweetly fragrant flowers. A gorgeous shrub that requires a cool, protected, easterly situation, and shelter from the frosts of Winter 2/-
- MACADAMIA**—The Queensland Nut Tree. AUSTRALIA. Proteaceae.
ternifolia.—A hardy, evergreen tree of 10 to 15 feet, with large serrated foliage. This tree bears edible, richly-flavoured nuts. Requires a hot climate, free from frosts 2/-
- MACKAYA (Asystasia).** SOUTH AFRICA. Acanthaceae.
bella.—An evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with large trusses of lilac trumpet-shaped flowers. Very hardy, and will do well in quite shaded situations 1/6

Magnolia

ASIA. Magnoliaceae.

The Magnolias are amongst the most beautiful of hardy-flowering shrubs. The deciduous varieties bloom early in Spring before the foliage appears, when their large tulip-like flowers are much admired. The evergreen varieties, *fuscata* and *grandiflora*, both flower in Spring and Summer, and are very sweetly scented. They thrive in cool, moist soils, and give distinction to any garden.

- fuscata.**—The Port Wine Magnolia. An evergreen, compact shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with strongly-perfumed copper-coloured flowers 2/6
- grandiflora.**—An evergreen of 15 to 20 feet, with large laurel-like foliage and immense waxy-white flowers, strongly lemon-scented. 2/6
- Kobus.**—Tall-growing deciduous variety, covered in early Spring with small flowers, white, reverse of petals pale pink. Flowers similar to *stellata*, except that the petals do not reflex. This variety will be found far easier to establish than *stellata*; 15 feet 5/-
- obovata purpurea.**—A shrub of 6 feet, bearing rich purple flowers with white inside 5/-
- Soulangeana.**—Large pinkish flowers stained purple outside. A free-flowering variety of 12 to 15 feet 5/-
- Soulangeana nigra.**—Intense dark vinous purple, very striking 7/6

MAHONIA—see *Berberis*, page 9.

MALUS—see *Pyrus Malus*, page 45.

MELIA—The White Cedar. ASIA. Meliaceae.

- Azedarach.**—The Umbrella Tree. A hardy, deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet, with large Ash-like foliage. The attractive lilac-coloured flowers in Spring are followed by yellow berries, which remain on the plant for some time. A fine shade tree that does well even in hot, dry districts 1/6

A CLIENT FROM HEALESVILLE WRITES ACKNOWLEDGING TWO CONSIGNMENTS.

“I must thank you for all the splendid shrubs, etc., you sent along in the last order; they all arrived perfect, and were a fine healthy lot. All are growing and looking splendid.”

“Your parcel of shrubs, etc., again arrived in perfect condition. I have them all planted, and they look wonderfully healthy.”

No order is too small to be capably handled.

Melaleuca

Native Tea-tree Shrubs.

AUSTRALIA.

Myrtaceae.

The Melaleucas are very hardy, evergreen trees and shrubs, very suitable for planting in poor sandy soils or on the sea coast. The flowers produced in Spring are similar to those of the Callistemon.

- armillaris.**—The Bracelet Tea-tree. A dense shrub of 6 to 10 feet, with slender drooping branches and white flowers 1/6
- decussata.**—A dwarf shrubby variety with small foliage and lilac-purple flowers 1/6
- elliptica.**—The Crimson Bottle Brush Myrtle. A tall shrub of 8 to 10 feet with bright crimson flowers 1/6
- hypericifolia.**—A fine bushy shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with pleasing foliage and rich crimson flowers 1/6
- lateritia.**—Robin Redbreast Bush. A graceful shrub of 6 to 8 feet, with rich vermilion flowers in cylindrical spikes 2 to 3 inches long. Very effective 1/6
- Advanced plants 3/6
- *nesophila.**—One of the finest of the West Australian Tea Myrtles. A large shrub of 6 to 8 feet, producing in Summer masses of rich mauve Bottle Brush-like flowers with golden anthers. Very hardy and ornamental in flower and foliage 1/6
- Advanced plants 3/6
- pulchella.**—Dwarf shrub of 2 feet, with rich purple flowers 1/6
- radula.**—A dense shrubby variety of 5 to 6 feet, with rich red flowers .. 2/-
- scabra.**—A bushy shrub of 3 feet, with twiggy branches. Flowers rose pink, in dense terminal globular heads. Very attractive 2/-
- suberosa.**—A most unique dwarf-growing variety of 2 feet, the handsome rich red flowers extend right up the stems. A very desirable dwarf shrub 2/-
- stypelioides.**—The Paper Bark Tea-tree. A tall tree with thick spongy bark. Flowers white. A fine shelter tree for planting in poor and arid soils 1/6
- thymifolia.**—The Thyme-leaved Tea-tree. A dwarf, compact shrub of 2 feet, with bright purple flowers 1/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD MELALEUCAS for 7/6.

MENZIESIA—see Daboecia, page 20.

METROSIDEROS—The New Zealand Fire Bush or Christmas Tree.

Myrtaceae.

- lucida.**—A very beautiful species with small, shining foliage and rich scarlet flowers; 6 feet 2/-
- tomentosa.**—An attractive flowering large shrub, with handsome glossy evergreen foliage, with rich clusters of bright red flowers. Thrives in any soil or situation, particularly near the sea; 12 to 15 feet .. 1/6

MITRARIA.

CHILI.

Gesneriaceae.

- coccinea.**—A dwarf scandent evergreen shrub of 1½ to 2 feet, producing large bright scarlet pendant flowers in Summer and Autumn .. 2/-

MYOPORUM.

AUSTRALIA.

Myoporineae.

- insulare.**—The Boobyalla. A very hardy, dense branching shrub of 8 to 10 feet, with bright green foliage and inconspicuous flowers, followed by purplish berries. One of the most satisfactory plants for hedges or breakwinds near the sea coast .. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

MYRICA—The Wax Myrtle.

Myricaceae.

- cerifera.**—A deciduous aromatic shrub of 10 feet, with attractive deep-green foliage, which turns rich purple in Autumn. Inconspicuous flowers, followed by ornamental berries. Thrives in cool, moist sandy peat 2/-

The Melaleucas thrive in sandy soils.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

NANDINA—The Japanese Sacred Bamboo.

Berberidaceae.

domestica.—A small shrub, with bright red berries, said to be cultivated in every little garden in Japan. An erect plant, with evergreen foliage, at all times graceful, the young growth prettily tinged with red. Panicles of small white flowers are followed by bright red berries. A delightful and rare addition to any garden. It needs a very sheltered position, with cool, moist soil 1/6

NERIUM—The Oleander.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Apocynaceae.

The Oleanders are very hardy, evergreen shrubs of 6 to 8 feet. In Summer they are covered with double and single flowers in large trusses, which stand well above the foliage. They thrive in any soil or situation, and are amongst the most useful of all large-growing shrubs.

luteum plenum.—Semi-double, creamy yellow 1/6

Madonna grandiflora.—Semi-double, pure white 1/6

Mrs. F. Roeding.—Semi-double, clear salmon. Quite distinct 1/6

Professor Martin.—Single, deep crimson 1/6

punctatum.—Single, pink 1/6

splendens grandiflorum.—Double, deep rose-pink 1/6

Souvenir de C. Allut.—Single, dark crimson, very free-flowering .. 1/6

NEVIUSIA—Snow Wreath.

AMERICA.

Rosaceae.

alabamensis.—A medium-sized deciduous shrub of 4 feet, with slender wand-like branches which, in Spring, are covered with clusters of white feathery flowers 2/-

NIEREMBERGIA.

ARGENTINA.

Solanaceae.

***azurea.**—A hardy dwarf free-flowering shrub growing only 20 to 24 inches high, and flowering profusely from October till March. Thrives in an open, sunny position. Ideal for bedding and massing. Colour, rich blue, flowers upright, cup-shaped, or Campanula-like. 1/6

NOTHOFAGUS.

AUSTRALASIA.

Fagaceae.

Very hardy, moisture-loving trees, with small evergreen foliage of great beauty.

Cunninghamii.—The Victorian Beech. Tiny glossy green foliage; 20 feet 2/6

fusca.—The New Zealand Red Beech. Small bronze foliage, which turns quite red in Winter; 12 to 15 feet 3/6

solandri.—The New Zealand Black Beech. A vigorous species with dark metallic foliage. Very attractive; 15 feet 3/6

OSMANTHUS (Olea).

JAPAN.

Oleaceae.

Hardy woody plants with hard glossy foliage. Very much like the Holly in growth and appearance.

aquifolium argenteo-marginatus.—Foliage green, margined with white; 3 feet 2/-

aquifolium atropurpureus.—Foliage purplish-black when young; later green, tinged purple; 4 feet 2/-

PAVONIA.

ST. DOMINGO.

Malvaceae.

coccinea.—A hardy, evergreen shrub of 8 feet, with large foliage and attractive upright Abutilon-like flowers, produced throughout the year. Cut back after frosts are over. Very hardy 1/6

PHLOMIS—The Jerusalem Sage.

Labiatae.

fruticosa.—A distinct evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with tomentose foliage. Flowers bright yellow, like a giant Salvia, produced in Winter. Very useful for seaside planting 1/6

Metrosideros thrives by the sea coast.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

PHILADELPHUS—The Mock Orange. ASIA. Saxifragaceae.

These are bushy shrubs of 3 to 6 feet, covered in Spring with fragrant white strongly-perfumed flowers. All are deciduous, except *mexicanus*, which is an evergreen. They are perfectly hardy, and grow freely in almost any soil or situation.

Boule d'Argent.—A dwarf free-flowering variety, with double flowers ; 3 feet 1/6

mexicanus.—Creamy white, large, strongly-perfumed flowers ; an evergreen ; 3 feet 1/6

Virginal.—A beautiful variety, with enormous pure white semi-double sweetly-scented flowers, produced in large panicles ; 5 feet 1/6

PHOTINIA—The Chinese Hawthorn. Rosaceae.

glabra rubens.—A very hardy dense shrub of 4 to 5 feet, grown chiefly for the effect of its brilliant red young foliage, which covers the bush at each new growth or after cutting. The flowers are creamy white in Spring. A very choice plant for a select hedge 2/-

serrulata.—A hardy evergreen large-growing shrub of 12 to 15 feet, with handsome dark-green serrated foliage. The young leaves in Spring are rich crimson, and flowers white in panicles, similar to *Lauristinus*, followed by yellow berries. Makes a fine hedge or breakwind, thriving in dry districts 1/6

PHYTOLACCA. SOUTH AMERICA. Phytolaccaceae.

dioica.—A very fast-growing deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet, with large foliage and inconspicuous greenish-white flowers, followed by red berries. Very suitable for shade in hot dry districts, where it thrives. 1/6

PICEA—see *Abies*, page 6.

PLECTRANTHUS—The Flowering Coleus. ASIA. Labiatae.

Ecklonii.—A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with green Coleus-like foliage, and attractive terminal spikes of dainty pale blue flowers throughout the season from Spring to Autumn. Will thrive in any odd corner. Cut back when frosts are over 1/6

PLEROMA (*Tibouchina*). Malastomaceae.

sarmentosa.—A small-leaved *Lasiandra* of trailing nature, with bright rosy-purple flowers in Spring. An ideal subject for a large rockery. 1/6

PLUMERIA—The Frangipanni. MEXICO. Apocynaceae.

acutifolia.—A deciduous large-leaved shrub, suitable for warm climates only. Large cream flowers very sweetly perfumed 2/6

PINUS—The Pine. NORTHERN HEMISPHERE. Pinaceae.

Large-growing ornamental trees of 40 to 60 feet, suitable for avenue or shelter planting.

insignis (syn. *radiata*).—Monterey Pine. A rapid-growing tree, very useful for shelter, thriving in any soil or locality ; 50 feet.
Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-

FROM INTERSTATE CLIENTS.

Tusmore, S.A.

"The *Hydrangea* plants came to hand last week ; they reached me in first-class condition, being sturdy plants and well packed. I am very well satisfied. The plants at this date look as if they had never been shifted."

Victoria Park, W.A.

"Was very pleased with the condition of the plants and shrubs on arrival ; you deserve great credit for the packing of them."

Toowoomba, Q.

"I received plants as per your account, and am very pleased with same."

Photinia glabra rubens has brilliant young foliage.

Pittosporum

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Pittosporaceae.

The Pittosporums are hardy evergreen shrubs of 8 to 12 feet, very suitable for hedges and breakwinds. The variegated varieties are very handsome, and make fine specimen shrubs. They thrive in almost any situation in well-drained soil.

See also Hedge Plants, pages 55, 56.

crassifolium.—Foliage greyish-green, flowers brown purple. A very hardy variety for dry situations; 10 feet. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

crassifolium variegatum.—We have much pleasure in introducing this most beautiful variegated shrub, which when it is well known will, in our opinion, be largely planted. With the upright growth and hardness of the green form, this delightful plant has foliage of pale green and white. Highly recommended 3/6
Advanced plants 5/-, 7/6

eugenioides.—Known as the Yellow Pittosporum. A fine variety from New Zealand, with pale green foliage; 10 feet. Per dozen, 9/- .. 1/-

eugenioides variegatum.—Foliage pale green, deeply bordered with silvery-white. Very effective; 8 feet 2/-
Advanced plants 5/- and 7/6

undulatum.—Large, dark-green laurel-like foliage. Flowers creamy and sweetly perfumed Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

PLATANUS—The Oriental Plane Tree. LEVANT. Platanaceae.

orientalis.—A large-growing deciduous tree of 30 to 40 feet, with broad foliage. Flowers greenish-yellow in Spring, succeeded by brown prickly fruits, which remain through the Winter. Suitable for avenue and street planting 2/6 and 3/6

PLUMBAGO—The Lead Wort. SOUTH AFRICA. Plumbaginaceae.

One of the hardest of dwarf shrubs, growing 4 to 5 feet, and flowering throughout the Summer. Makes a fine hedge, standing heat and drought well. Thrives in any soil or situation.

capensis.—Pale blue flowers in dainty clusters 1/6

PODALYRIA. SOUTH AFRICA. Leguminosae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, with silvery foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers in Spring. They thrive in most situations, and are amongst the most handsome of all shrubs, growing 4 to 6 feet.

calyptata grandiflora.—Large mauve-pink flowers, very attractive; 6 feet 2/-

POINCIANA—The Bird of Paradise Flower. FLORIDA. Leguminosae.

Gilliesii.—A hardy, deciduous shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with attractive Acacia-like foliage and panicles of peculiar flowers in Summer and Autumn. Yellow with long red stamens. Requires a warm situation to do well 2/-

POINSETTIA. MEXICO. Euphorbiaceae.

pulcherrima.—This gay, showy plant is too well known to need description. Its vivid scarlet bracts surrounding the small yellow flowers make a splash of colour in the garden. Needs good, fibrous loam in a position where it gets plenty of sunlight and shelter from winds and frosts; 4 to 6 feet 2/6

POLYGALA—The Milk Worts. SOUTH AFRICA. Polygalaceae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs of 5 to 6 feet, with pale green foliage and distinct pea-shaped flowers, opening in Winter. The variety *myrtifolia* makes a good hedge for planting in sandy soils or near the coast.

grandiflora.—Deep rich purple flowers. Very attractive 2/6

myrtifolia.—Purple flowers 1/6

oppositifolia.—A dwarf species of 3 feet, with graceful drooping branches, and terminal racemes of purple flowers in Summer 2/6

Pittosporum crassifolium variegatum is always attractive.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

POPULUS—The Poplar. EUROPE AND AMERICA. Salicaceae

The Poplars are well-known deciduous trees of rapid growth, attaining 40 to 50 feet. They are very fine subjects for avenue and shelter planting, thriving in damp situations.

- alba.**—The Silver or Abele Poplar. Handsome silvery foliage 2/-
- alba Bolleana.**—The upright or silver-leaved Lombardy Poplar 2/-
- alba Richardii.**—A small-growing variety, suitable for restricted areas. Foliage bright golden yellow above and silvery white beneath. A fine colour contrast 2/6
- canadensis aurea.**—The Golden Poplar. A brilliant tree, where garden colour is required from Spring to Autumn; 20 feet 2/-
- Advanced plants 3/6, 5/- and 7/6
- lasiocarpa.**—A distinct species of small growth, with large bright green leaves with conspicuous red veins and leaf stalks; 20 feet 2/6
- monilifera.**—The Spreading Poplar 2/-
- pyramidalis** (syn. *dilatata*).—The Lombardy or Upright Poplar 2/-
- Advanced plants 3/6, 5/- and 7/6

POPULUS tremula pendula.—A handsome weeping tree of slender growth, producing quite an airy, fountain-like effect. The foliage is reddish purple when young; also, in Spring, the long catkins are most attractive. Plants grafted on tall stems 12/6

yunnanensis.—A fast-growing species with the attractive young foliage flushed with red. Very handsome 2/6 and 3/6

PROSTANTHERA—The Native Mint Bush. AUSTRALIA. Labiatae.

The Mint bushes are hardy, quick-growing, compact evergreen shrubs of 3 to 6 feet, covered in early Spring with masses of attractive flowers. They thrive in any soil or situation.

- melissifolia.**—Violet, tall-growing, with large foliage; 6 feet 1/6
- ovalifolia.**—A very handsome variety, covered in Spring with rich purple flowers 2/-
- Advanced plants 5/-
- rotundifolia.**—Violet. Very free-flowering; 4 feet 1/6
- Sieberi.**—Light violet; very dwarf and bushy; 3 feet 1/6

Samaria, via Benalla.

"The trees you forwarded arrived in perfect order and condition. It is indeed a pleasure to receive such beautiful trees; if they do not give satisfaction it will not be any fault of Hodgins Nurseries."

Orbost.

"I wish to thank you for your prompt attention and for the excellent condition in which the plants arrived."

Emu.

"The Roses arrived in excellent condition, also the perennials which you forwarded some weeks ago were most satisfactory."

Mount Eliza.

"The plants arrived safely and opened in good condition. I am very pleased with same."

Purple-leaved Plums make a wonderful background.

Protea

The Cape Honeysuckle.

Proteaceae.

Evergreen woody shrub from the Cape, bearing large cone-like flowers with a mass of long stamens. Very effective, thriving in well-drained soils, especially by the sea coast.

compacta.—A tall-growing variety with silvery-grey foliage and bright rose-coloured flowers 3/6

Cynaroides.—The giant of the family, with thick trailing branches clothed with succulent-like foliage. The huge flowers up to 12 inches across are bright rosy pink, covered with whitish hairs 7/6

grandiceps.—A magnificent species with handsome woolly foliage, and large flowers of a remarkable shade of pink, with grey beards. One of the finest and rarest of Proteas; 4 feet 5/-

longifolia.—A shrub of 5 to 6 feet with broad silvery foliage. Flowers greenish with dark blackish beards. Most distinctive 3/6

mellifera.—A tall shrub of 8 to 10 feet, producing its creamy-pink flowers in Winter 1/6

neriifolia.—A branching shrub of 3½ to 4 feet, very free flowering and most attractive. Flowers are deep rose pink, with most conspicuous chocolate beards. Flowers last for weeks when cut 3/6

Susanne.—A very free-growing species of 5 feet, producing bright, rosy-pink to red flowers during the Winter months 3/6

PSIDIUM—The Guava.

BRAZIL.

Myrtaceae.

Cattleianum.—The Strawberry Guava. A neat evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with laurel-like foliage and small creamy flowers, followed by edible fruit, which is rich wine-purple when ripe 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6

PSORALEA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Leguminosae.

pinnata.—A dense quick-growing evergreen shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with pinnate foliage and masses of blue pea-shaped flowers in Spring .. 1/6

PUNICA—The Pomegranate. PERSIA AND N.W. INDIA. Punicaceae.

Hardy, deciduous bushy shrubs of 6 to 10 feet, with large attractive red flowers in Spring. Granatum produces the large edible fruits, which are most attractive on the plants after the foliage drops in Autumn. Plant in any open situation.

Granatum.—The edible Pomegranate. Single scarlet flowers 1/6

Granatum flore pleno.—Large double scarlet flowers 1/6

***PUNICA nana.**—A very dwarf form of the Pomegranate, growing only 2 feet, and being covered in summer and Autumn with masses of small crimson flowers and fruit. An ideal shrub for a small hedge, or for planting in the Rock Garden 2/-
Advanced plants 5/-

FROM INTERSTATE CLIENTS.

"Plants duly received in splendid condition."

Huonville, T.

Perth, W.A.

"I received the parcel of shrubs, etc., in excellent condition. I shall have no hesitation in ordering from you in future and in recommending your material."

Canberra, F.C.T.

"The plants arrived in good condition, and were very satisfactory."

Wentworthville, N.S.W.

Country clients—Telegrams receive prompt attention.

Prunus

Rosaceae.

Under this heading we describe the best varieties of a varied genus of very beautiful ornamental flowering trees and shrubs, commonly known as Flowering Almonds, Flowering Cherries, Flowering Peaches, and Flowering Plums.

They are all hardy, deciduous flowering trees, most handsome in cultivation, and form quite a feature of some gardens in early Spring. They thrive in open situations where the wood can become thoroughly ripened, and should be pruned as soon as the flowers fall. All are supplied from the open ground during the Winter months, or in pots for Summer planting.

AMYGDALUS—Flowering Almonds.

Pollardii.—Large single, rose-pink flowers, opening early in August.
One of the most attractive of all flowering trees ; 15 feet 2/-

PRUNUS—Flowering Plums.

Blirieana flore pleno.—A shrubby variety of 6 to 7 feet, with rich metallic foliage and double bright rose-pink flowers, opening in August 2/-

Moseri flore pleno.—Of the same habit as Blirieana, but with light-coloured flowers ; 6 feet 2/-

Mume rosea.—The Japanese Winter-flowering Plum, semi-double bright rose-pink flowers, opening in June. Sweetly perfumed ; 10 feet .. 2/-

Pissardii (syn. *P. cerasifera* var. *Pissardii*).—The Persian Plum. A handsome tree of 15 feet, with deep purplish-red foliage. The single, pure white flowers cover the branches in Spring before the foliage appears 2/-

Pissardii nigra.—Of the same habit as Pissardii, but with dark, rich purple foliage and pale blush flowers. Very handsome 2/-

sinensis alba flore pleno.—The double white flowering Plum, of dwarf bushy habit ; 4 feet 2/-

sinensis rosea flore pleno.—The double pink flowering Plum, of dwarf bushy habit ; 4 feet 2/-

spinosa purpurea.—The Purple-leaved Blackthorn. A dense spreading tree of 8 to 10 feet, with small rich purple foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white 2/-

triloba.—Double deep rose-pink flowers. Of bushy free-flowering habit ; 5 feet 2/-

Vesuvius.—Large foliage of a rich metallic crimson colour. Flowers white ; 15 feet 2/-

PRUNUS PERSICA—Flowering Peaches.

atropurpurea.—An attractive Peach, with deep purple foliage and large single pink flowers. Very effective ; 12 feet 2/-

double crimson.—Rich carmine-crimson double flowers ; 15 feet .. 2/-

double pink.—Bright double pink ; 15 feet 2/-

double white.—Very large double white flowers ; 15 feet 2/-

Harbinger.—A new double crimson flowering Peach, which claims distinction on account of its early-flowering habit. The flowers are full double and rich carmine-crimson, opening in dense masses in August—a full month before the other flowering Peaches 2/-

PRUNUS SERRULATA—Japanese Flowering Cherries.

James H. Veitch.—A dwarf-growing variety, with very double deep rose-pink flowers 2/6

Mount Fuji.—Semi-double pure white, large, sweetly-perfumed flowers. Very handsome 2/6

New Red.—A new Japanese variety, with deep carmine-red buds, opening to large double rose flowers 2/6

rosea-plena (Hokusai).—A vigorous grower, producing an abundance of pale pink flowers 2/6

Shiro fügen.—Large, double flowers, pink in bud, opening to a pinkish white. Foliage bronze 2/6

Poplar alba Richardii—an attractive small tree.

Pyracantha

The Evergreen Hawthorn

NORTH AMERICA.

Rosaceae.

Hardy evergreen shrubs, generally listed with *Crataegus*, which are deciduous. They are of vigorous, bushy growth, forming dense shrubs of from 6 to 8 feet, covered in Summer with masses of white flowers, followed by clusters of small berries, which in Autumn assume brilliant colours, and remain through Winter. They thrive in any soil or situation.

- *angustifolia.**—A striking variety, with long narrow leaves, which are silvery underneath; bears a striking resemblance to some of the *Cotoneasters*. Covered in Autumn with masses of orange-scarlet berries, which retain their full beauty until Spring; 6 feet.
 Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6
 Advanced plants 3/6
- *coccinea** (syn. *Crataegus pyracantha*).—A dwarf-growing variety of 4 feet, with orange-yellow berries 1/6
- *coccinea Lalandei.**—The Fiery Thorn. The best and most popular variety, with slender pale green leaves and clusters of brilliant fiery orange berries, larger than most varieties; 6 feet. Per dozen, 18/- .. 2/-
 Advanced plants 5/-
- crenulata** (syn. *Crataegus crenulata*).—White flowers, followed by small scarlet berries, which completely cover the plant. Very effective. Makes a fine hedge; 6 feet 1/6
 Advanced plants 3/6
- *Rogersiana flava.**—A bushy variety with dentated foliage, branches covered in Autumn with beautiful golden-yellow berries. The fruits of this variety colour beautifully as early as February, and remain until late Autumn; 6 feet. Very effective 1/6
 Advanced plants 3/6
- *yunnanensis.**—A dwarf-spreading variety of great beauty, with glossy foliage and masses of white flowers which are followed by bright crimson berries, which hang for months after all others have fallen .. 1/6

PYRUS SORBUS—The Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree.

N. AMERICA AND EUROPE.

Rosaceae.

The Sorbuses are handsome deciduous trees, with graceful pinnate foliage, bearing in Spring showy clusters of small white flowers, which are followed by attractive red berries. In Autumn the foliage assumes most glorious colours before falling. They thrive in any deep soil, but are most suited to the cool mountain districts.

- americana.**—The American Mountain Ash or Dogberry. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with spreading branches; white flowers and red berries in Autumn 2/6
- Aria.**—The White Beam. A broad pyramidal tree of 15 to 20 feet, with large serrate foliage, dark green with white tomentose beneath. Fruit orange red 3/6
- Aria lutescens.**—Bright golden foliage with silver beneath. A most attractive small tree. Fruit, orange red 3/6
- Aucuparia.**—The European Mountain Ash. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with handsome foliage, which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by clusters of attractive berries. A fine tree for avenue or park planting 2/-
 Advanced plants 3/6 and 5/-
- Aucuparia aurea.**—A rare and choice small-growing variety, with beautiful rich golden foliage. A variety that burns in the hot sun, and on that account only suitable for cool mountain districts .. 3/6
- Aucuparia fructu-lutea** (Fifeana).—Of the same habit of growth and foliage as *Aucuparia*, but with clusters of bright yellow berries in Autumn 2/6
- discolor.**—A fine new form of Mountain Ash, remarkable for its rich Autumn colouring. Dwarf growing 2/6

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

Pyrus-Malus

Flowering Apples and Crabs

Rosaceae.

Hardy, deciduous shrubs and small trees, with attractive flowers in early Spring, followed by small sour apples or crabs, which are most attractive in Autumn.

Aldenhemensis.—A new variety, with rich bronzy foliage and semi-double wine-crimson flowers, followed by large purplish fruits. Flowering later, and of more upright growth, than *floribunda purpurea*; 12 feet 2/6

Coral.—Fruit small and conical, flattened at ends. Of rich, warm yellow, with vermilion cheek. Stalk long. Flowers pale pink 2/6

Eleyii.—Foliage bright reddish-purple. Flowers rich vinous red, borne in clusters, followed by fruit similar to *Morella* cherries in size and colour. A new hybrid variety of great merit 2/6

floribunda atrosanguinea.—A richly-coloured variety of the Japanese flowering Crab. Buds scarlet, opening brilliant carmine-red. Of spreading, almost drooping habit 2/6

floribunda Lemoinei.—A new hybrid variety, with deep bronze foliage and large well-shaped flowers of brightest scarlet crimson. Purplish fruits in Autumn 2/6

floribunda purpurea.—One of the most distinct of the Flowering Crabs on account of its bronzed foliage and purplish-rose flowers. The fruit in Autumn is rich crimson and very attractive. A small-growing tree of horizontal branching habit; 15 feet 2/-

Gorgeous.—A dwarf-growing Crab Apple of 5 feet, producing masses of most brilliant fruit. Very effective in Autumn 3/6

Montreal Beauty.—One of the most beautiful of all Crabs. Fruit large and round, of bright yellow, shaded with rich red. Flowers bold pink. 2/6

spectabilis.—The Chinese Crab. Of upright vigorous growth, with large semi-double rose-coloured flowers in dense masses. Scarlet fruits in Autumn; 15 feet 2/-

tenorea carnea plena.—Very large-flowered variety, with bright pink double flowers; 6 feet 2/6

QUERCUS—The Oak.

Fagaceae.

The Oaks are ornamental trees, with tall, massive trunks and stout spreading limbs, grown chiefly in gardens for their handsome foliage and interesting habit.

Cerris.—The Turkey Oak. A handsome tree of pyramidal habit, with dark-green foliage 2/6

palustris.—The Pin Oak. A large-growing tree, with short, spreading branches, forming a symmetrical head. Foliage deep green, turning to bright red in Autumn 2/6 and 3/6

Robur concordia.—The Golden Oak. A small-growing tree with rich golden foliage. Very attractive in Spring and Summer 7/6

RAPHIOLEPIS—The Indian Hawthorn.

Rosaceae.

Very hardy evergreen shrubs of 4' to 6 feet, with ovate leathery deep-green foliage, and clusters of fragrant white flowers in Spring, followed by clusters of black berries. Grows in almost any soil or situation.

indica.—Small foliage; 5 feet 1/6

ovata (syn. *japonica*).—Large leaves; 4 feet 1/6

SERVICE.

We specially desire to be of service to all garden lovers, and are ready to give free advice, suggestions, and assistance to any of our clients in their horticultural difficulties.

Green and gold in Autumn—*Pyracantha Rogersiana flava*.

Retinospora

(syn. Chamaecyparis)

JAPAN.

Pinaceae

The Retinoporas are attractive Conifers closely allied to the Cupressus, with scale-like foliage, densely clothing the branches, which are usually flattened. They require similar conditions to the Cupressus, with perhaps more moisture in Summer.

- ericoides**.—A dwarf, rounded shrub of 5 feet. Foliage glaucous in Summer, turning reddish-bronze in Winter 3/6
- *leptoclada**.—A large pyramidal variety of fairly rapid growth, with attractive silvery-grey shining foliage 3/6
- Advanced plants 5/-
- obtusa Crippsii**.—A lovely subject to grow as a single specimen. Richly-coloured golden form, of perfect habit 3/6
- obtusa nana aurea**.—A very dwarf, slow-growing variety, with beautiful golden foliage 5/-
- plumosa**.—A conical shrub with tender branchlets of feathery plume-like appearance 3/6
- plumosa aurea**.—A very showy form, the young growth tipped with golden-yellow, turning bronze in Winter 3/6
- *squarrosa**.—A densely-branched bushy shrub, with spreading feathery branchlets. Foliage glaucous above, silvery below 3/6

RHODOTYPOS.

JAPAN.

Rosaceae.

- kerrioides**.—A handsome spreading deciduous shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive foliage and large, white flowers, which are followed by berries which turn black in Autumn, and persist after the foliage has fallen 2/-

ROBINIA—The False Acacia.

Leguminosae.

- hispidula rosea**.—A dwarf bushy variety of 3 to 4 feet, with dense trusses of deep pink flowers in Spring 2/-
- *Kelseyii**.—A very beautiful rapid-growing shrub of 8 to 10 feet, with attractive foliage, purple in Spring, passing to dark green in Summer, and assuming rich golden tints before falling in Autumn. Flowers freely produced, are of a rich, violaceous rose colour in Wistaria-like racemes. One of the most handsome plants we have 2/6

RONDELETIA.

AMERICA.

Rubiaceae.

- amoena**.—A tall-growing variety of 6 feet, with large foliage and trusses of salmon-pink flowers. Very effective 2/6
- anomala**.—A dwarf evergreen shrub of 3 feet, with attractive coral-red flowers produced in Summer and Autumn. Thrives in a warm, sunny situation 1/6

RHUS—The Sumach.

Anacardiaceae.

The Sumachs are ornamental deciduous shrubs, grown for their handsome foliage, which assumes brilliant Autumnal colours. They thrive in most soils in open situations, and colour best in the cool, mountain districts.

- succedanea**.—The Wax Tree. A shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with graceful foliage, which turns rich scarlet in Autumn 1/6
- typhina**.—The Staghorn Sumach. Long, graceful foliage, turning orange-scarlet in Autumn; 6 feet 1/6
- typhina laciniata**.—A very handsome form, with finely dissected foliage, which turns brilliant red in Autumn; 4 feet 2/-

Flowering Shrubs will keep down the cost of
beautifying your grounds.

No order is too large for us to handle. None too small to
receive careful attention and personal supervision.

Robinia Kelseyii is a rapid grower.

Rhododendrons

Ericaceae.

The Rhododendrons belong to our most ornamental and beautiful flowering shrubs, and the bushes are often frequently covered with their showy trusses of brilliantly and variously coloured flowers. They grow best in a peaty or porous loamy soil which does not contain lime and always retains a sufficient amount of moisture. They like, as a rule, half-shaded positions. Our Rhododendrons are all strong, vigorous plants.

Alarm. —White, deeply edged with pink. Very effective ..	3/6, 5/-
Bagshot Ruby. —Rich blood crimson	5/-
Britannia. —Brilliant scarlet crimson. Large Gloxinia-like flowers ..	5/-
Broughtonianum. —Rosy cerise, very large flowers. Tall grower ..	3/6, 5/-
C. B. Van Nes. —Dark scarlet, large truss. Good foliage ..	5/-
Corry Koster. —Light pink, heavily spotted crimson, frilled edges ..	5/-
Countess of Athole. —Clear mauve, very large truss	5/-
Cynthia. —Rich rosy crimson	3/6, 5/-
Dr. V. H. Rutgers. —Fiery aniline red, strong compact grower ..	5/-
Duke of Cambridge. —Reddish pink, very large flowers	3/6, 5/-
Fastuosum flora plena. —Clear lilac, double flowers	3/6, 5/-
Louis Pasteur. —Beautiful rich pink, very large truss	5/-
Madame de Bruin. —Cerise red, very free flowering	5/-
Mrs. C. B. Van Nes. —Flowers deep pink, large truss	5/-
Mrs. Charles E. Pearson. —Pale blush mauve, spotted on upper lobe with burnt sienna	5/-
Mrs. Lindsay Smith. —Creamy white with light green spots	5/-
Mrs. P. Den Ouden. —Fiery crimson, strong vigorous grower	5/-
Mrs. G. V. Leak. —Red with brown purple blotch	5/-
Mrs. T. Agnew. —Yellowish white	3/6, 5/-
Pink Pearl. —Rich pink, paling with age. A strong vigorous, hardy variety	5/-
ponticum. —Lilac, very hardy and free flowering	3/6, 5/-
Professor Hugo de Vries. —Of the same type as "Pink Pearl," but much deeper and richer in colour	5/-
Professor F. Bettex. —Scarlet, with dark spotting. Free bloomer ..	5/-
Robert W. Wallace. —Fine rose pink, very large flowers	5/-
Sappho. —White with large chocolate blotch	3/6, 5/-
Souv. de Dr. S. Endtz. —Rosy crimson of Pink Pearl habit	5/-
Van der Hoop. —Light Tyrian rose, a strong vigorous grower	5/-
Warrior. —Rich dark red, late flowering	3/6, 5/-

OUR SELECTION of SIX SHOWY RHODODENDRONS for 25/-.

RIBES—The Flowering Currant. NORTH AMERICA. Saxifragaceae.

The Flowering Currants are deciduous free-flowering shrubs of 3 to 5 feet, with attractive pendulous trusses of flowers in earliest Spring. They thrive in almost any soil in open situations.

Gordonianum. —Flowers bronzy-yellow, tinged red outside; 5 feet ..	1/6
sanguineum. —Red Flowering Currant. Very attractive in early Spring, with its masses of bright rosy-red flowers	1/6
Advanced plants	3/6

SALIX—The Willow. EUROPE. Salicaceae.

The Willows are well-known deciduous trees of rapid growth, flourishing in damp situations, or at the sides of streams, the roots having the effect of holding the banks against erosion. Plant during the Winter months only.

babylonica. —The Weeping Willow. A tree of 30 to 40 feet, with long, slender olive-green or purplish branches	2/-
caerulea. —The Bat Willow. We have a nice stock of this true Bat Willow, propagated from plants imported by us direct	2/-

Give Rhododendrons half-shade for best results.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

SALIX—continued.

- multinervis.**—A distinctive Pussy Willow introduced by us from China. Of dwarf, bushy habit, with attractive pale green foliage. Its showy greyish flowers are most acceptable for cutting 2/-
- rubra.**—The Pussy Willow. An upright tree of 10 to 15 feet, with bright green foliage and red branches. Produces in early Spring the showy catkins, which are valued for cutting 2/-
- vitellina aurea.**—The Golden Willow. A tree of 20 to 30 feet, with rich golden-yellow branches and pale green foliage 2/-

SAMBUCUS—The Elderberry. EUROPE. Caprifoliaceae.

Hardy, deciduous shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, with attractive foliage and large heads of white flowers, which are followed by black berries.

- nigra argentea variegata.**—Silver and green foliage 1/6
- nigra aurea.**—Bright golden foliage. Very effective 1/6

SANTOLINA—The Lavender Cotton. Compositae.

Very dwarf spreading shrubs, with attractive silvery evergreen foliage and bright yellow flowers produced in Summer. They are ideal plants for rockeries or dry banks.

- chamae-cyparissus.**—Very dwarf and compact; 12 inches 1/-
- pectinata.**—Taller and spreading; 2 feet 1/-

SAPIUM—The Chinese Tallow Tree. Euphorbiaceae.

- sebiferum.**—A handsome deciduous tree of 20 to 30 feet; valued for its beautiful Autumn foliage 2/-
- Advanced plants 3/6 and 5/-

SCHINUS—The Pepper Tree. PERU. Anacardiaceae.

- molle.**—One of the hardest evergreen trees, thriving in the poorest and most arid of soils, and forming shapely trees of 20 to 25 feet. Very suitable for planting in hot, dry districts. Per dozen, 6/- .. 1/-

SEQUOIA—The Californian Redwood. SIERRA NEVADA. Pinaceae.

- sempervirens.**—A handsome tree with spreading horizontal branches and pale green Yew-like foliage. A tree growing to 100 feet or more, and producing valuable timber. A magnificent specimen. Thrives anywhere 2/-

SOLANUM. Solanaceae.

- azureum.**—A dwarf procumbent shrub of 3 feet, producing in Summer and Autumn masses of bright blue flowers. Very effective in a warm, exposed situation, or trained against a wall as a climber .. 1/6

SOPHORA—The New Zealand Laburnum. Leguminosae.

- tetraptera** (syn. *Edwardsia microphylla*).—A valuable and distinct free-flowering evergreen tree of 12 to 15 feet, with Mimosa-like foliage. Bearing in Spring racemes of yellow pea-shaped flowers which cluster closely to the branches. Likes well-drained sandy loam, but will grow fairly well in dry situations. 1/6
- Advanced plants 3/6

SPARMANNIA. SOUTH AFRICA. Tiliaceae.

- africana flore pleno.**—A quick-growing shrub of 10 to 12 feet, with large foliage: White flowers, produced in clusters in Winter and early Spring. Thrives in almost any soil or situation, ideal for the back of shrubberies 1/6

SPARTIUM album—see *Cytisus albus*, page 17.

SPARTIUM—The Spanish Broom. Leguminosae.

- junceum.**—A hardy, quick-growing shrub of 6 feet, producing its bright golden-yellow, sweetly-scented flowers profusely in Spring. A shrub that will do well in the poorest of soils and driest of situations .. 1/6

Plant Advanced Plants at any Season.



PERENNIAL ASTERS OR MICHAELMAS DAISIES.

One plant of each for 17/6 ; three plants of each for 45/-.

For descriptions, see pages 77, 78.

No. 1—CEAS. WILSON
No. 2—VICTOR
No. 3—SPIRE
No. 4—SUNSET GLOW
No. 5—MRS. GEO. MONRO

No. 6—STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM
No. 7—TAPLOW SPIRE
No. 8—MAMMOTH
No. 9—SILVER SPRAY
No. 10—OWEN WELLS

No. 11—SNOWSPRITE
No. 12—EMPRESS OF COLWALL
No. 13—CRIMSON BEAUTY
No. 14—QUEEN MARY
No. 15—MARJORIE



A SELECTION OF PHLOX DECUSSATA.

(See page 88 for full description.)

The heads of bloom on our Phlox plants are of usual size, but in this plate, except in the cases of Nos. 2 and 8, we have taken only a few pips in order to illustrate the colour and form.

No. 1—RIJNSTROOM

No. 2—MRS. ETHEL PRICHARD

No. 3—DR. KONIGSHOFER

No. 4—EUROPA

No. 5—HOMELAND

No. 6—H. HIRTH

No. 7—THOR

No. 8—EVANGELINE

No. 9—MARIE S. JACOB

No. 10—COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

No. 11—W. WATSON

No. 12—MRS. H. J. JONES

No. 13—MRS. NOORDERWIER

Coloured Plate Collection.

13 Plants (one of each illustrated) for 12/-.

39 Plants (three of each illustrated) for 30/-.

Spiraea—The Shrubby Spiraeas

TEMP. N. AMERICA AND ASIA.

Rosaceae.

The Spiraeas are very hardy, deciduous shrubs of 3 to 5 feet, producing their attractive flowers in early Spring and Summer. They will grow practically anywhere.

- Anthony Waterer.**—Rich crimson flowers in upright panicles in Summer.
 Foliage variegated; 3 feet 1/6
 Advanced plants 3/6
- assurgens.**—A loose-growing variety of 5 to 6 feet, producing large panicles of white flowers. Foliage colours in Autumn .. . 1/6
- grandiflora** (see *Exochorda grandiflora*, page 25).
- multiflora arguta.**—An early-flowering variety of weeping habit, producing its single white flowers in great profusion; 4 feet .. 2/-
- opulifolia aurea.**—An attractive variety with rich golden foliage and pure white flowers in Spring; 4 feet .. . 1/6
- prunifolia flore pleno.**—A beautiful early-flowering species, double pure white flowers, clustering along the arching shoots. The foliage colours beautifully in Autumn; 4 feet .. . 1/6
- Thunbergii** (syn. *gracilis*).—A handsome dwarf variety, with grass-like foliage, which assumes brilliant colours in Autumn. Pure white flowers in early Spring; 3 feet .. . 1/6

STATICE—Everlasting Flower or Sea Lavender.

Plumbaginaceae.

Very dwarf shrubby evergreen plants, producing throughout the year large panicles of small paper-like flowers, which, when cut, last for months. Valuable for dry spots where few other plants will thrive.

- arborea.**—A shrubby variety of 2 to 3 feet, with glaucous foliage and dense heads of blue flowers .. . 1/6
- latifolia.**—Large oval foliage which lies flat on the ground. Flowers lavender-blue, produced in large branching panicles. Very useful for cutting .. . 1/6
- macrophyllum.**—A shrub of 2 feet, with very large glabrous leaves and panicles of rich blue flowers. Very free and continuous flowering .. 1/6
 Advanced plants .. . 3/6

STENOCARPUS (The Queensland Fire Tree).

Proteaceae.

- sinuatus** (Cunninghamii).—A small tree of 15 to 20 feet, with attractive glossy foliage. The curious scarlet flowers are rayed like the spokes of a wheel, hence the name of Wheel Flower, which is often applied. 1/6
 Advanced plants .. . 3/6

STERCULIA (Brachychiton).

AUSTRALIA.

Sterculiaceae

Handsome evergreen trees of pyramidal growth, with attractive foliage and masses of bright flowers in Summer. Very valuable for planting in hot, dry districts, especially as avenue trees.

- acerifolia.**—The Illawarra Flame Tree. Flowers rich flame scarlet .. 1/6
- diversifolia** (syn. *populneum*).—The Bottle Tree or Kurrajong. Flowers of creamy white. The best drought-resisting tree known .. . 1/6

STRELITZIA—Bird's Tongue Flower.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Musaceae

- Reginae.**—Striking flowers of orange, with a royal blue tongue set in a blue-green sheath, and borne on long silvery-green stems. A very conspicuous subject .. . 3/6 and 5/-

SYMPHORICARPUS—The Snowberry.

NORTH AMERICA.

Caprifoliaceae.

Dwarf, deciduous shrubs of 3 feet, with inconspicuous flowers, followed by attractive berries, which remain till after the foliage falls. Very hardy.

- racemosus.**—Snowberry. Large snow-white berries .. . 1/6
- vulgaris.**—Coral Berry. Small coral-coloured berries in dense heads .. 1/6
- vulgaris variegatum.**—A very attractive variety, with bright green and yellow foliage .. . 1/6
 Advanced plants .. . 3/6

Advanced Plants save time.

Syringa—The Lilac

The Lilacs are hardy, deciduous shrubs of 5 to 6 feet, grown chiefly for their panicles of attractive flowers, produced in Spring. They thrive in rich, deep soils, and are specially suitable for mountainous districts.

Abel Carriere. —Large double, dark blue	2/-
Alphonse Lavallee. —Double, violet-blue	2/-
Belle de Nancy. —Double, satin-pink. Very fine	2/-
Charles Joly. —Double, dark red	2/-
Charles X. —Large single, blue ; buds red	2/-
Condorcet. —Double, blue, very effective	2/-
Congo. —Single, bright wallflower-red	2/-
dilatata. —A species from Corea, single pale lilac, with dark eye, buds crimson. This lilac opens early in August, a month before any other variety. Very sweetly perfumed	2/-
Dr. Masters. —Double, deep lilac-blue	2/-
Louvois. —Single, deep violaceous-purple	2/-
Marc Michelli. —Single, light bluish lilac	2/-
Madam Casimer Perier. —Pure white, double, free-flowering	2/-
Madame Lemoine. —Large, compact truss, double white	2/-
Marechal Bassompierre. —Double, carmine-red	2/-
Michel Buchner. —Double, rosy-lilac	2/-
Monge. —Single, deep violaceous-purple	2/-
President Loubet. —Double, purplish-red, enormous flowers	2/-
President Grevy. —Double, blue, very large truss	2/-
persica (Persian Lilac).—Erect spikes of pale blue, profuse bloomer, very fine for cutting	2/-
pinnatifolia. —An unusual form with pinnate foliage and small cream flowers, which are perfumed	2/-
Souv. de Louis Spath. —Single, blackish-red, very large truss	2/-
Vulcan. —Dark red, single	2/-
vulgaris. —Common lilac	2/-
Villosa. —A bushy, shrubby species covered in Spring with trusses of of pinkish lilac flowers. Very effective	2/-
Wolfii. —An attractive species bearing large, loose trusses of lilac-pink flowers. Sweetly perfumed	2/-
Wilsonii. —A distinct species, with long, vigorous growths, bearing large terminal trusses of pale pink flowers in Spring. Very distinct	2/-

OUR SELECTION of SIX DISTINCT LILACS for 9/-.

TAMARIX—The Flowering Cypress.

EUROPE.

Tamaricaceae.

These are very hardy, deciduous shrubs or trees, with large plume-like panicles of minute flowers in Spring and Summer. Very suitable for planting in poor, sandy soil, or by the sea. They can be kept shapely by pruning hard back in Winter.

aestivalis (syn. <i>pentandra</i>).—A strong, upright growing Summer-flowering variety, with rich carmine flowers ; 10 feet	2/-
gallica. —A large shrub with slender spreading branches. Flowers pale pink in Spring ; 10 feet	2/-
odessana. —Long, graceful spikes of rosy-pink flowers in Summer	2/-
tetranda purpurea. —Bright rosy-pink flowers in Spring ; 8 feet	2/-

TAXUS—The Yew.

Taxaceae.

The Yews are ornamental, slow-growing Conifers, chiefly valued for their handsome dark green foliage. They are the most useful of all Conifers for tub specimens.

baccata fastigiata. —The Irish Yew. A most desirable tree of columnar form. Plants 3½ to 4 feet	12/6, 15/-
--	------------

Plant Tamarix for shelter, near the sea

TREES AND SHRUBS.

TECOMA—The Shubby Tecoma. AMERICA. Bignoniaceae.
Hardy evergreen shrubs of 6 to 8 feet, covered in Summer with trusses of trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine subjects to withstand drought.

See also Climbing Plants, page 60.

capensis.—Orange-scarlet; 6 feet 1/6
Smithii.—Orange-yellow, with brown reverse; 8 feet 1/6

TELOPEA—The Waratah. AUSTRALIA. Proteaceae.

The Waratahs are well-known showy plants and trees, with handsome crimson flowers. They require a loose well-drained soil in a situation that is not over-cultivated.

speciosissima.—An upright evergreen shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with serrated foliage, bearing in early Spring large handsome crimson flowers .. 2/6

THRYPTOMENE—The Grampians Myrtle. VICTORIA. Myrtaceae.

Mitchelliana.—A compact, bushy, heath-like shrub, with slender branches, covered in Winter and early Spring with tiny myrtle-like flowers. Prefers a sandy soil free from manures; 3 to 4 feet .. 2/-

THUJA (syn. *Thuya*)—The Arbor-Vitae. ASIA. Pinaceae.

Evergreen aromatic Conifers with flattened branchlets arranged frond-like. They make fine specimens in formal gardens or as tub plants, for which purpose they are specially adapted.

occidentalis Columbia.—A tall, erect variety, with attractive variegation in Winter; 4 to 5 feet. 3/6

occidentalis globosa.—A natural ball-shaped variety of 3 feet; an ideal small specimen 5/-

occidentalis Rheingold.—A dwarf spreading type, bright golden foliage in Summer, becoming bronze in Winter 3/6

TIBOUCHINA (see *Lasiandra*, pages 33, 34).

TILIA—The Linden or Lime Tree. BRITAIN. Tiliaceae.

europaea.—A very desirable tree of comparatively rapid growth and of regular habit. Handsome foliage and small yellowish fragrant flowers in drooping clusters, followed by inconspicuous nutlets. Excellent for avenue planting, but needs good soil in cool, moist climate .. 2/6

TOXICOPHLAEA. NATAL. Apocynaceae.

spectabilis (syn. *Acocanthera spectabilis*).—A spreading shrub of 4 to 6 feet, with thick leathery purplish foliage. Flowers produced in early Spring in dense masses are pure white, with a rich Jasmine odour. Fruit black-purple, almost as large as an olive. Requires a warm, well-drained situation, or can be grown with advantage against a wall or fence 2/-

TRISTANIA—The Queensland Box. Myrtaceae.

conferta.—A handsome evergreen shade tree, valuable for avenues in hot, dry regions, as it withstands great drought. Recommended as one of the finest evergreen trees we have. Per dozen, 15/- .. 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6

ULMUS—The Elm. N. AMERICA AND ASIA. Ulmaceae.

The Elms are large-growing ornamental deciduous trees, grown for their handsome foliage; also planted as shade and street trees. Plant during Winter months only. Thrives almost anywhere.

campestris.—The English Elm. A tall tree, with a straight stem and spreading branches 2/6

campestris Van Houttei.—A dwarf-growing variety of the English Elm, with the foliage tinged with yellow 2/6 and 3/6

chinensis (syn. *parvifolia*).—The Chinese Elm. An evergreen small tree, with spreading branches covered with attractive serrate foliage. 2/6

Philadelphus Virginal—perfumed and beautiful.

TREES AND SHRUBS.

ULMUS—continued.

- glabra horizontalis.**—The Horizontal Elm. A distinct specimen with horizontal spreading branches forming a flat-topped head. Plants worked on tall stems 25/-
- glabra vegeta.**—The Huntingdon Elm. A tall tree, with rough bark and forked stem. Foliage smooth and glabrous 2/6
- montana Dampieri aurea.**—The Golden Pyramidal Elm. A slow-growing small upright tree with bright golden foliage 3/6
- montana fastigiata.**—The pyramidal "Exeter Elm." A striking tree of erect columnar habit 2/6
- montana pendula.**—The Weeping Elm. A handsome weeping tree of perfect umbrella shape. Plants worked on tall stems. 15/- to 20/-

VERONICA—The Speedwell. NEW ZEALAND. Scrophulariaceae.

Hardy evergreen dwarf shrubs of 2 to 4 feet, flowering profusely in Winter and Spring. Of rapid growth, and thriving in any soil or situation; they are particularly suited for seaside planting.

- acutifolia.**—Large glaucous foliage, spreading habit; 1½ feet 1/-
- amplexicaulis.**—A dwarf spreading variety, with glaucous foliage 1/-
- Andersonii variegata.**—Flowers blue, foliage heavily margined white; 3 feet 1/6
- Barnetti.**—Very dwarf compact variety, with attractive glaucous foliage; 1 foot 1/-
- buxifolia.**—Small, box-like foliage, white flowers; 2 feet 1/-
- coelestris.**—Rich bright blue, deep green foliage; 4 feet 1/6
- Hartiana.**—Bright green foliage and very attractive mauve pink flowers in Spring. Of trailing habit, most suited for the rock garden; 9 inches 1/-
- Hulkeana.**—The New Zealand Lilac. Upright spikes of pale lilac flowers in Spring. Fine for cutting 1/6
- imperialis.**—A dwarf, bushy variety with glossy foliage and flowers of a rich wine crimson 1/6
- imperialis variegata.**—A most attractive dwarf compact shrub with variegated foliage. In summer green and white, but with the cold of Autumn and Winter quite a pink shading makes its appearance. Highly recommended 1/6
- parviflora.**—Fine foliage variety, with pale pink flowers. Makes a compact hedge Per dozen, 9/- 1/-

OUR SELECTION of SIX DWARF VERONICAS for 5/-.

Hobart, Tas.

"The two shipments of plants arrived safely, and I thank you for your prompt attention."

Perth, W.A.

"The plants came to hand in good order, and thank you for same."

Henty, N.S.W.

"The plants arrived safely and opened out nice and fresh. I was very pleased with them, such nice strong plants."

Yallourn, Vic.

"The plants arrived in good condition, and promise well."

Freight and Packing are charged extra.

Viburnum

Caprifoliaceae.

Hardy free-flowering shrubs, both evergreen and deciduous, ranging from 4 to 8 feet. Grown chiefly for their attractive flowers. Some of the deciduous varieties assume brilliant Autumn tints.

Burkwoodii.—A quite exceptional variety of hybrid origin, being a strong-growing evergreen, with hardy, shiny green foliage, and producing in early Spring panicles of sweetly-scented Bouvardia-like flowers, which are pink in the bud, opening to white flushed pale pink. This plant is actually an evergreen form of "Carlesii," and has proved itself far more hardy and accommodating than that choice variety. The smallest plants will flower quite freely. Highly recommended. 3/6
Advanced plants 5/-

- bitchuiense.**—A slender shrub, similar to Carlesii, but with smaller foliage and flowers. Very sweetly perfumed 3/6
- Carlesii.**—We consider this the most satisfactory hardy shrub of recent introduction. Vigorous constitution, beautiful rosy-white Bouvardia-like flowers highly perfumed, with a sweetness most persistent. The flowers last in Spring for nearly a month; 4 feet 3/6
- dentatum.**—The Arrow Wood. An upright bushy deciduous shrub of 6 feet. White flowers followed by bluish-black berries 2/-
- dilatatum.**—A spreading shrub of 4 to 5 feet, the foliage of which colours beautifully in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by scarlet berries. 2/-
- fragrans.**—A choice species of recent introduction, of tall upright growth. The very fragrant blush-pink flowers are produced in Winter and early Spring; 6 feet 2/-
- Lantana.**—The English Wayfaring Tree. A vigorous deciduous bush, with large downy leaves which turn bright red in Autumn. Flowers white, followed by ornamental red berries; 6 feet 2/-
- Lantana versicolor.**—A handsome variety, with pale yellow foliage in Spring and Summer, changing to orange and violaceous-red in Autumn 2/6
- Opulus.**—The common or single flowered form, which, in Autumn, produces such glorious effects with its rich foliage and heads of bright currant-like berries; 6 to 8 feet 1/6
- Opulus sterile.**—The Snowball Tree or Guelder Rose. The well-known deciduous variety, producing a wealth of white ball-like flowers in Spring. Foliage turns reddish-bronze in Autumn; 6 to 8 feet 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6
- plicatum tomentosum.**—An upright-branching shrub with flat heads of creamy-white flowers, followed by red berries. The foliage turns rich bronze in Autumn; 6 feet 1/6
Advanced plants 3/6
- prunifolium.**—Stagbush. Spreading branches with pure white flowers, fruit bluish-black, with a silvery sheen 2/-
- rhytidophyllum.**—One of the most remarkable Chinese evergreen shrubs introduced in recent years. Its chief beauty is in its large, beautifully-shaped leaves, which are dark green above and buff underneath. Large clusters of yellowish-white flowers in Spring, succeeded by berries, which turn red in Autumn; 6 feet 2/6
- Sargentii.**—A quick-growing, bushy variety with large foliage which assumes bright tints in Autumn. Flowers white, in large clusters, followed by red berries 2/6
- suspensum** (syn. Sandankwa).—An evergreen shrub of 6 feet, with glossy foliage, producing its cream fragrant flowers in Winter and early Spring 1/6
- tinus.**—Laurustinus. The well-known Winter-flowering shrub, with panicles of white flowers, followed by black berries. Very suitable for hedges; 6 feet 1/6

OUR SELECTION of SIX DISTINCT VIBURNUMS for 10/-.

Jacarandas in bloom are a delightful sight

TREES AND SHRUBS.

VIRGILIA.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Leguminosae.

capensis.—An evergreen tree of 20 to 25 feet, with attractive foliage and handsome rose and white pea-shaped flowers in Spring and Summer. The fastest growing tree we have, making 6 or more feet of growth the first season. Is quite hardy, and thrives in most situations .. 1/6

VITEX.

ASIA.

Verbenaceae.

Agnus-castus.—The Chaste Tree. An attractive deciduous shrub of 5 to 6 feet, with greyish foliage and large terminal panicles of lilac-blue flowers in Summer and Autumn .. 2/-

littoralis.—A handsome evergreen tree of 12 to 15 feet, with spreading branches and bright pink flowers, which are followed by red berries. 2/-

WESTRINGIA—The Native Rosemary Bush. AUSTRALIA. Labiatae.

Hardy evergreen quick-growing shrubs, with rosemary-like foliage and attractive flowers in Spring. They thrive in the poorest of soils.

glabra.—Deep lilac, dwarf, and compact; 2 feet .. 2/-

rosmariniformis.—Flowers white, with lilac spots; 5 feet .. 1/6

WEIGELA (Diervilla).

ASIA AND N. AMERICA.

Caprifoliaceae.

Beautiful deciduous shrubs of 4 to 6 feet, thriving almost anywhere. Flowers trumpet-shaped in clusters, abundantly produced in Spring. The smallest plants produce flowers. Cut back in Winter or after flowering.

Abel Carriere.—Rich rosy-crimson; 4 feet .. 1/6

amabilis variegata.—Flowers bright rose-pink. Foliage margined with creamy-white; 3 feet .. 1/6

rosea folius purpureus.—A fine dwarf variety, with deep purple foliage and rose-coloured flowers; 2 feet .. 1/6

styracia.—Flowers red in bud, opening to bright rose; 4 feet .. 1/6

Hobart, Tas.

"I have to thank you for Roses and shrubs which arrived yesterday in good condition. I was pleased to get such good strong plants."

Nhill.

"Received the shrubs in good order, well packed, and good-sized bushes. Thank you for your promptness in sending same."

Koraleigh, N.S.W.

"The Rose arrived in excellent condition, and I must thank you very much for sending it so promptly."

Huon, Tas.

"I am very pleased with the shrubs; they were still quite damp. I hope to get a few more next year."

Greenvale.

"I received the plants in good order. I hope I will be successful in getting them to grow. Thanks for packing them so carefully."

Advanced Plants for quick effect.

SHRUBS

For Hedgemaking

A select list of plants most suitable for the formation of hedges. From this list a suitable subject for almost any soil, situation, or climate can be selected. We have given the distances apart that we consider the various plants should be spaced. However, this can be varied to suit requirements. It is, however, unwise to place the plants very close, as in the struggle to exist, some are certain to fall out and leave ugly gaps in a promising hedge.

Available at all seasons.

- Berberis Darwinii.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A neat, hardy hedge plant of 3 to 4 feet, with small deep-green foliage, covered in Spring with clusters of orange flowers. Very effective. Specially suited for cool districts Per dozen .. 15/-
- Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. When they first open in the Spring time, the buds of this variety are deep purplish-red, as dark as a Persian Plum. During the Summer the colouring softens, and in Autumn the whole plant assumes a fiery crimson, shaded with orange. Flowers of yellow are followed by purplish-crimson berries. Makes an excellent hedge, as well as being highly ornamental and a most desirable addition. Per dozen .. 15/-
- Ceanothus Edwardsii.**—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. This very dense bushy variety is most suitable for a quick-growing hedge of 5 to 6 feet. In Spring covered with its deep blue flowers .. Per dozen .. 15/-
- Coprosma Baueri (Lucida).**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A hardy hedge of 4 feet that thrives in sandy soils right down to the sea edge, where all other plants fail Per dozen .. 9/-
- Cupressus macrocarpa (Seedling).**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A quick-growing hedge of 4 to 8 feet, quite satisfactory in heavy, cool soils, but otherwise inclined to die out after a few years. For this reason we recommend Cupressus Lambertiana .. Per dozen .. 9/-
- Cupressus Lambertiana horizontalis.**—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. The true horizontal branching variety. This is without a doubt the finest of all hedge plants, and can be kept trimmed from 5 to 12 feet. Quite hardy and vigorous under any conditions. Per dozen 24/- and 60/-
- Cupressus Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.**—Plant 4 to 5 feet apart. Of the true horizontal branching variety, of similar habit to the preceding, but of a glorious golden shade, which makes it one of the finest subjects for hedge or avenue planting .. Per dozen .. 30/-
- Cupressus torulosa.**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. The true variety obtained from cuttings. Fine silvery-green foliage. Suitable for hedges of 4 to 5 feet Per dozen .. 24/-
- Eugenia myrtifolia (syn. paniculata).**—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A dense bushy hedge of 4 to 6 feet, with flossy foliage, white flowers, and rose-coloured berries Per dozen .. 15/-
- Eugenia Smithii (Native Myrtle).**—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant of 4 to 6 feet, with bright Myrtle-like foliage, bearing in Autumn clusters of large white berries, which turn pink and mauve in Winter. Very effective, and easy to grow Per dozen .. 12/-
- Grevillea rosmarinifolia.**—Plant 4 feet apart. This variety forms a splendid compact hedge of 4 to 6 feet, with rosemary-like foliage. Thrives in poor soils where few other plants will live. Per dozen .. 15/-
- Ligustrum ionandrum.**—Plant 3 feet apart. A dense evergreen Privet with small, deep-green Box-like foliage. Per dozen .. 12/-
- Ligustrum lucidum aurea-marginatum.**—Plant 4 to 6 feet apart. The large-leaved variegated Privet makes a handsome and distinctive hedge of 6 to 8 feet Per dozen .. 18/-

Make a Rose Hedge to divide and beautify your garden.

SHRUBS FOR HEDGEMAKING.

Ligustrum ovalifolium elegantissimum.—Plant 2 feet apart in double rows. This plant is variously known as New Golden Privet, Japanese Variegated Privet, etc., but correctly it is the Californian Golden Privet. It is without doubt the finest plant for hedges 3 to 4 feet. Foliage variegated rich golden, retains its colour right through the Winter. For a neat, small hedge it has no equal. Plants from open ground from May to September.

Per dozen, 3/6 ; per 100, 25/-

In pots during Summer months .. Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 40/-

Lonicera nitida.—Plant 3 feet apart. A compact, dense, bushy plant that makes an ideal hedge of 3 to 4 feet. The small box-like deep green foliage is most attractive at all seasons. Very hardy, thriving in all soils or situations. Should be most valuable for seaside planting Per dozen .. 9/- and 12/-

Photinia glabra rubens.—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A choice hedge that is showy for the greater part of the year with its bright red young foliage Per dozen .. 18/-

Pittosporum eugenoides.—New Zealand yellow Pittosporum. Plant 3 feet apart. A tall-growing bushy variety, forming a fine dense hedge of 5 to 6 feet Per dozen .. 9/-

Pittosporum undulatum.—Plant 3 feet apart. The large green-leaved flowering variety, sweetly scented. A fine hedge of 4 to 5 feet. Succeeds in dry situations Per dozen .. 9/-

Pyracantha crenulata.—Plant 3 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant of 3 to 4 feet, that will thrive in poor, hungry barren soil, where few other plants will attempt to grow. In Spring, masses of pure white blossoms are succeeded by clusters of small berries, which turn crimson in Autumn Per dozen .. 15/-

Pyracantha Lalandei.—Plant 4 feet apart. The Fire Thorn makes a distinct upright narrow hedge of 6 to 8 feet. Covered in late Summer and Autumn with dense masses of fiery orange berries Per dozen 18/-

Rose Sunny South.—Plant 3 feet apart. The beautiful semi-double flowers of pink, flushed carmine on a yellow base, and lightly tea-scented, are an additional attraction to the fine hedge-forming possibilities of this rose. Stems almost thornless, and flowers are useful for indoor decoration Per dozen .. 12/-

Salt Bush (*Rhagodia hastata*).—Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. The small-leaved salt bush. A fine, dense, compact hedge, 3 to 4 feet. Foliage silver-grey, thrives in dry, poor soils Per dozen .. 6/-

Veronica parvifolia.—Plant 3 feet apart. Makes a close, compact hedge, with fine glossy foliage and spikes of attractive pale pink flowers. Of rapid growth, suitable for seaside planting.
Per dozen .. 12/-

Viburnum tinus (*Laurustinus*).—Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. A hardy hedge plant with deep-green foliage, and bunches of white flowers in Spring. Very effective Per dozen .. 12/-

PAEONIA MOUTAN—The Tree Paeony.

These are shrubby deciduous plants of 2 to 4 feet, with attractive foliage, and producing in earliest Spring enormous flowers of a satiny brilliancy unsurpassed by any other hardy plant. They require a cool, moist situation, with just enough shelter to break the fierce rays of our Summer sun, and a good deep soil. Available in various shadings of pink, red, white, etc.

Price, 5/- each.

Lonicera nitida can be trimmed to one foot high.

CLIMBING PLANTS

AKEBIA.

JAPAN.

Lardizabalaceae.

Strong, vigorous, semi-evergreen twining climbers with curious flowers produced in early Spring. Foliage very attractive, graceful, and desirable. Needs an open situation.

lobata.—Small black flowers, and large three-lobed foliage 2/-

quinata.—Flowers dark purple and pink. Foliage five-lobed 1/6

AMPELOPSIS—Virginian Creeper.

Vitaceae

Hardy climbers. Most attractive in Autumn, when the leaves assume most brilliant colours. They cling to almost any fence or wall, and thrive nearly anywhere. All deciduous except sempervirens.

Henryiana.—Attractive variegated foliage 1/6

hederaceae (syn. *Quinquefolia*).—The large-leaved variety 1/6

Lowii.—Very fine lacinated foliage. A self-clinging variety of great beauty 1/6

sempervirens.—The evergreen Virginian creeper. Small, attractive, deep-green foliage 1/6

Veitchii.—The best known, and probably the finest; clings like ivy and will climb anywhere. The foliage is small and graceful, turning to most gorgeous shades of crimson in Autumn. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

ARISTOLOCHIA—The Dutchman's Pipe.

Aristolochaceae.

Sipho.—A remarkable deciduous climber, with large, dark-green leaves, which turn yellow before falling. Flowers small, green and purple, resembling a pipe in shape. Requires a cool, moist situation to do well 2/6

BIGNONIA.

Bignoniaceae.

The Bignonias, which are closely related to the Tecomas, are hardy, vigorous, evergreen climbers, with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers, produced during Summer. Thrive almost anywhere.

alba-lutea.—Yellow and white. A handsome free-flowering variety .. 1/6

capreolata.—Orange and red, with a peculiar perfume. Fine foliage .. 2/-

Cherere.—Long trumpet flowers of a rich orange-red colour. A fine evergreen climber that requires to be well established before flowering. 1/6

Lindleyana.—Clear lilac flowers veined with darker colouring. A strong grower with fine glossy foliage 1/6

Tweediana (syn. *Unguis-cati*).—Clear, bright yellow flowers, and the throat marked with orange lines. Very fine 1/6

venusta.—Rich apricot-orange. A vigorous spreading climber that thrives in warm districts only 2/-

BOMAREA—The Climbing Alstroemeria.

Amaryllidaceae.

multiflora.—A strong climber with fleshy stems, producing large umbels of bell-shaped flowers in Summer. Colour rich orange yellow .. 2/-

Wercklei.—A very fine variety with pretty clusters of vermilion-orange flowers. An improvement on multiflora, being not such a rampant grower 2/6

BOUGAINVILLEA.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Nyctaginaceae.

Evergreen strong vigorous climbers, free-flowering and most attractive. They thrive in well-drained, sunny positions.

glabra Sanderiana.—A free-flowering variety. Light magenta .. 1/6

lateritia.—The brick-red or tango-flowered variety, suitable for warm district only 2/6

Mrs. Butt.—A distinct variety that requires a warm situation. Colour carmine crimson. Very free-flowering 3/6

Trailii (*magnifica*).—The deep purple-magenta variety. The hardiest and showiest of all for local planting 1/6

CAMPSIDIUM.

Bignoniaceae.

valdivianum.—A strong, spreading evergreen climber, with handsome glossy foliage, producing in Spring dense masses of creamy flowers .. 1/6

Plant *Jasminum grandiflorum* for perfume.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

CLEMATIS—The Virgin's Bower.

Ranunculaceae.

The Clematis are most attractive choice climbers, of rambling habit. They thrive in good rich, cool soils, and are greatly benefited by dressings of slacked lime. Where possible, the roots should be shaded from the sun by dwarf shrubs, or by planting on the shady side of the trellis or fixture that they are expected to cover. The upper portions of the plants should enjoy the full sun.

Jackmanii.—Rich purple, large-flowered variety 3/6

montana.—A rapid-growing variety, producing in early Spring masses of white and cream star-shaped flowers 1/6

montana rubens.—Deep rosy-pink flowers, produced in early Spring. One of the most effective climbers we have for covering pergolas, arches, or stumps 2/-

montana undulata.—Large silvery-pink flowers. Very free 2/-

COBAEA.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Polemoniaceae.

Rapid evergreen climbers of rambling habit, with large bell-shaped flowers. They thrive in warm, frost-free situations.

scandens.—Light violet flowers, and attractive foliage 1/6

CONVOLVULUS.

AFRICA.

Convolvulaceae.

mauritanicus.—A dwarf trailing plant with silvery foliage and pale blue flowers 1/6

FIGUS—The Climbing Fig.

Moraceae.

minima.—A slow-growing variety with tiny, Box-like foliage, self climbing 1/6

radicans variegata.—An attractive variety with pale green foliage margined with white 1/6

stipulata.—A self-clinging evergreen climber, most suitable for covering walls. It clings to bricks, stone, or wood, and is very hardy. Per dozen, 12/- .. 1/6

FUCHSIA.

NEW ZEALAND.

Onagraceae.

procumbens (Kirkii).—The climbing Fuchsia, most suited for hanging baskets or trailing over rockwork 1/6

GELSEMIUM—The Carolina Jessamine.

Loganiaceae.

sempervirens.—An attractive small-growing climber, covered in Spring with masses of bright yellow flowers 1/6

HARDENBERGIA—The Native Sarsaparilla.

Leguminosae.

Comptoniana (syn. Lindleyana).—A hardy, rapid-growing twiner, with attractive foliage, producing in Spring masses of spikes of dark-blue pea-shaped flowers. Will grow in most situations 1/6

HEDERA—The Ivy.

Araliaceae.

Useful clinging evergreens with attractive foliage. They require cool, moist conditions to do well.

canariensis.—A large-leaved variety, suitable for carpeting under trees. 1/6

Caenwoodiana.—A fast grower, with small pointed foliage 1/6

dentata aurea.—Large foliage, margined with cream 1/6

Emerald Gem.—Foliage bright glossy green 1/6

purpurea.—Small bronze leaves, turning purple bronze in Winter .. 1/6

tricolor variegata.—A small-leaved variety with handsome variegated foliage 1/6

IPOMOEA—The Perennial Morning Glory.

TROPICAL AMERICA.

Convolvulaceae.

Learii.—A rapid-growing evergreen of rambling nature, producing large blue Convolvulus-like flowers throughout the year. Will grow almost anywhere 1/6

Passion Flowers are strong evergreen climbers.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

JASMINUM—The Jasmine.

Oleaceae.

Hardy evergreen flowering climbers of dense bushy habit, with sweetly-perfumed flowers. Some varieties can be grown as shrubs.

Beesianum.—A rampant, spreading grower, with small bright rose-coloured flowers 1/6

grandiflorum.—The best white-flowered species. Very sweetly perfumed 1/6

nudiflorum.—A spreading shrubby variety, opening its bright golden yellow flowers in Winter 1/6

primulinum.—Large semi-double yellow flowers, opening in Winter and early Spring. The most striking of all 1/6

Stephanense.—A hardy vigorous hybrid variety, with attractive foliage and clusters of fragrant soft pink flowers in Spring 1/6

KENNEDYA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Leguminosae.

Hardy evergreen climbers, with large foliage and attractive pea-shaped flowers. Very free in growth, and will grow anywhere.

nigricans.—Black and yellow, with large solid foliage 1/6

rubicunda.—Red, rampant grower 1/6

LAPAGERIA—The Chilean Bellflower.

Liliaceae.

rosea.—A choice climber with wiry stems and deep-green foliage. Flowers rich pink, thick, waxy, bell-shaped. Grows best in a cool, moist situation 5/-

LATHYRUS—Perennial Peas.

Leguminosae.

The lovely perennial peas are very hardy and free-flowering. Fine for cutting, and good growers. Requires an open situation.

pubescens.—Clear blue, a variety of special merit, flowering in Spring .. 1/6

LONICERA—The Honeysuckle.

Caprifoliaceae.

Very hardy evergreen climbers of rapid growth, with fragrant flowers.

aureo reticulata.—Flowers creamy-white, foliage veined with yellow .. 1/6

Caprifolium.—The English Honeysuckle or Woodbine 1/6

fragrantissima.—Cream, sweetly scented, of shrubby growth, and flowering in Winter 1/6

hildebrandiana.—The Giant Burmese Honeysuckle. A giant amongst Honeysuckles, with large glossy foliage, and tubular flowers 4 to 6 inches long. Advanced plants only 5/-

LOTUS.

Leguminosae.

peliorhynchus (Bertholetii).—A dwarf trailing plant with silvery foliage and masses of bright red pea-shaped flowers. Useful for trailing over rockwork 1/6

MANETTIA.

RIO JANEIRO.

Rubiaceae.

bicolor.—A dainty climber with attractive scarlet and yellow tubular flowers produced almost throughout the year 1/6

MANDEVILLEA—Mandevilla.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Apocynaceae.

suaveolens.—A fine-spreading deciduous climber, producing quantities of pure white, deliciously-perfumed flowers. Best in semi-shaded situation 1/6

MUEHLENBECKIA.

SOUTH TEMP. ZONE.

Polygonaceae.

complexa.—A quaint evergreen wiry twiner, with small bronzy-green foliage. Inconspicuous flowers. Very fine for covering stumps .. 1/6

PASSIFLORA—The Passion Flower.

Passifloraceae.

Strong-growing evergreen climbers of spreading habit, with very attractive flowers. Closely allied to the Tacsonias, q.v. page 60.

Bedfordiana.—Bright pink flowers 1/6

caerulea.—Flowers blue, very strong grower 1/6

edulis.—The edible black passion fruit .. Per dozen, 6/- .. 9d.

Thunbergia Gibsonii has beautiful orange flowers.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

PHASEOLUS—The Snail Flower. TROPICAL REGION. Leguminosae.

Caracalla.—A rapid-growing evergreen climber, producing quantities of curiously curled and twisted lilac and yellow flowers in Summer.

Needs an open situation 1/6

POLYGONUM. BOKHARA. Polygonaceae.

baldschuanicum.—A rapid, deciduous twiner, producing large drooping panicles of white flowers in Summer and Autumn. Most effective for pergolas, and thrives in an open situation 2/6

SOLANDRA. TROPICAL AMERICA. Solanaceae.

Vigorous climbers with long cane-like stems, producing large trumpet flowers in Summer. They require warm sheltered positions to do well.

grandiflora.—Cream, tinged with pink 1/6

nitida.—The Golden Cup. Rich yellow flowers, deepening with age to golden yellow 2/6

SOLANUM—The Potato Climber. Solanaceae

Strong, spreading, evergreen climbers, producing quantities of flowers throughout Summer and Autumn.

jasminoides aureum.—A rampant grower with golden variegated foliage and white flowers 1/6

SOLLYA. W. AUSTRALIA. Pittosporae.

heterophylla.—The Blue-bell Climber. A hardy climber of 3 to 4 feet, bearing bright blue flowers in terminal racemes, followed by attractive berries 2/-

STEPHANOTIS. MADAGASCAR. Asclepiadaceae.

floribunda.—A choice climber with pure white richly-perfumed tubular flowers. Only suitable for planting outside in very warm sheltered positions 2/-

STIGMAPHYLLON—The Brazilian Vine. Malpighiaceae.

***ciliatum.**—A fast-growing tropical evergreen climber, producing its attractive golden-yellow flowers in Summer. Suitable for warm, moist situations only 2/-

TACSONIA—The Passion Flower. SOUTH AMERICA. Passifloraceae.

Very rapid-growing spreading, evergreen climbers, producing their handsome flowers freely and continuously. See also Passiflora, to which Tacsonia is closely related. Very vigorous, and hardy in most situations.

exoniensis.—Bright rose-pink 1/6

manicata.—Rich scarlet 1/6

mollissima.—The Banana Passion Fruit. Flowers mauve-pink, followed by long yellow edible fruits 1/-

TEGOMA. Bignoniaceae.

Free-flowering, strong-growing climbers, with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers. All evergreen, except the radicans varieties, which include Guilfoylei, grandiflora, Madam Galen, and Thunbergii. Thrives in an open situation.

australis.—Cream and brown, flowering in panicles 1/6

capensis.—Orange-scarlet, of shrubby habit 1/6

grandiflora.—Orange, very large trumpet-shaped flowers. Summer flowering 1/6

Guilfoylei.—Deep crimson, fine showy variety 1/6

jasminoides.—Purple and white, fine glossy foliage 1/6

Latrobei.—Cream and chocolate, strong grower 1/6

Mackenii.—Deep rose-pink, free-flowering 1/6

rosea.—Similar to Mackenii, but paler in colour 1/6

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

THUNBERGIA—The Orange Glory Creeper.

Acanthaceae.

Gibsonii.—A fast-growing evergreen twiner of 5 to 6 feet. This remarkable plant is covered with its beautiful deep orange self-coloured blooms almost throughout the year. Requires a well-drained situation in full sun 1/6

VITIS—The Ornamental Vine.

Ampelideae.

Alicante Bouchet.—A hardy, vigorous, and deciduous climber, with vine-like foliage, which turns bright scarlet in Autumn. A fine plant for pillars or pergolas. Will grow in almost any situation 1/6

WISTARIA.

Leguminosae.

Vigorous, free-flowering, deciduous climbers of spreading habit, producing their showy racemes of pendulous flowers in early Spring. Will grow almost anywhere.

multijuga.—Purple, racemes 2 to 3 feet long 2/-

multijuga alba.—A pure white form of the foregoing variety 2/-

sinensis.—Lavender coloured. Very free-flowering and showy 1/6

sinensis alba.—Pure white 2/-

DAHLIAS



We grow large quantities of Dahlias
in all the best varieties. □ □ □ □ □ □

Green plants available during
November and December. □ □ □ □ □

Pot roots for early planting —August
to October. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Our Dahlia catalogue issued in October
will be posted free on request.

Every garden needs climbers somewhere.

ROSES

Brief Suggestions for Planting Roses

ARRIVAL OF PACKAGE.—Upon the arrival of the parcel, open the bundle in a sheltered place and soak the plants thoroughly, or immerse the roots in a pail or tub of water for a few minutes. After removing them from the water, cut away all broken or damaged roots and branches. Take care not to expose the roots to sun, light, or wind. Remember, Rose roots are not intended to be exposed to the air, they belong to the soil. If the plants arrive before the ground is ready to receive them or during unsuitable weather for planting, open the package and “heel-in” the contents, this simply means planting in a slanting trench so that the roots are covered. In such a position the plants will be quite safe and can be planted at the first opportunity.

SOIL AND SITUATION.—A rich, well-drained soil and an open situation are important factors in Rose growing. The most suitable soil is a heavy loam of a greasy nature. However, with reasonable attention and preparation they can be grown in almost any soil. Light soils require the addition of loam or well-rotted cow manure, whilst heavy clay soils can be broken down by the use of ashes or lime.

PLANTING.—The best time to plant is from the middle of June to the middle of July; they can, however, be planted till the end of August if the ground is in suitable condition. Trim off all damaged ends of roots, and, having made a hole sufficiently large to take the plant with roots, spread out horizontally. Cover the roots with some fine soil, then add more soil and tread firmly. Do not plant too deeply. The plant should be put in so that the union of the rose and briar stock is just below the level of the ground, as it will be when the surface soil is settled. Standards should be planted about four to six inches deep. These require to be staked to prevent the plants swaying in the wind. This stake should be put in the same time as the plant. Unless rain is likely to fall soon after planting, give each plant a thorough watering to settle the soil around the roots. No further attention will be necessary until pruning time.

PLANTING DISTANCES.—Dwarfs or bushes for beds should be planted 2 to 3 feet apart; Standards, 3 to 4 feet apart; Polyanthas for borders can be planted 2 to 2½ feet apart; and Climbers on fences at any reasonable distance, such as 4 to 6 feet apart. Roses planted for hedges should be spaced 3 feet apart; the most suitable variety for this purpose is Sunny South

PRUNING OF NEWLY-PLANTED ROSES.—This point is of great importance, as every season we find instances of Roses that have failed to grow, simply through neglect of this matter. Plants, as despatched from the Nursery, have the foliage removed, and all soft or sappy wood cut out so as to facilitate packing and handling. If planted early, leave the growth as received till the usual pruning season comes round. After planting, all bush and standard Roses should be pruned hard back, leaving only 3 to 6 inches of growth above the union. In the case of those desiring to produce exhibition blooms, even more drastic cutting is necessary. Climbing Roses of strong growth should be cut back to 12 or 15 inches for the first pruning. We will gladly prune the plants before despatch if you ask us to do so.

Roses are not lifted till June.

New Roses for 1937

The following varieties have been chosen as the most promising of the many novelties offered by the leading Rose-growers of the world. They are all interesting, and most of them display colour variations and combinations that are uncommon if not entirely different from older varieties. The descriptions are those of the raisers.

Price : 3/6 each ; 18/- per half-dozen.

Christopher Stone (H.T.).—Deepest scarlet, the front of the petal glowing with a beautiful iridescence. Petals are large, very wide, and of great substance. Growth is vigorous, firm, and upright, making a splendid bush.

Decorator (H.T.).—Brilliant carmine, with orange-yellow base, inside of petal bright cerise, when fully developed the colour changes to light rose neyron red. A decorative flower with petals of exceptional size. Growth strong and free. Large, glossy green foliage.

Dickson's Centennial (H.T.).—Deep glowing crimson, with rich red and black shadings ; as the flower grows the colour changes to bright crimson red, centre petals sparkling strawberry red, shaded scarlet. Bud long and pointed, opening into a very large and handsome bloom with solid Paeony-like petals. Growth strong and bushy.

Doris Findlater (H.T.).—Light apricot, deeper toned towards the base. The outside is flushed reddish salmon, with a tinge of carmine. Flower full and shapely. A splendid garden Rose of great beauty.

Feu Pernet-Ducher (H.T.).—Primrose yellow ; the interior is deep dark yellow, overlaid with reddish gold. Very large double flowers ; especially good in Autumn ; blooms deliciously fragrant.

Gerald Hardy (H.T.).—Bright scarlet red. A brilliant, live colour. The pointed bud develops to a moderately large full flower of beautiful spiral form. Delightfully fragrant ; strong bushy growth, and very floriferous ; flowers on strong, erect stems.

Leontine Contentot (H.T.).—Sunflower yellow, slightly suffused and bordered with vivid pink, changing to buttercup yellow when fully developed. Large full flowers with highly-pointed centres. Growth free and vigorous.

Matador (H.T.).—This Rose can be called a perfected "Etoile de Hollande." The flowers are larger, better formed, and much fuller. The colour is darker and deeper, being scarlet crimson with a dark, silky sheen on the reverse of the petals.

Phyllis Gold (H.T.).—Glowing rich butter yellow, with no tendency to bleach. The petals are of great substance, broad and deep, building up a massive flower with a high-pointed centre. A truly magnificent bloom. Growth is vigorous, upright, and branching.

Queen Astrid (H.T.).—Buds Persian yellow, open flowers reddish apricot and bronze. A beautiful combination of colours. Flowers are large, full, and fragrant, carried on long, strong stems. A superb novelty.

Shining Sun (H.T.).—A very valuable addition to the yellow bedding Roses. It is most floriferous and continuous in bloom. The bud is well formed and pointed. The open flower is golden yellow, shading off to dark old gold. Growth vigorous, with dark, glossy foliage.

"I received the Cypress trees in splendid condition."

Whittlesea.

"My parcel arrived in first-class order."

Benalla.

"Thanking you for your prompt delivery and the quality of the shrubs."

Burwood.

Roses for Beauty

Standard Roses

These ornamental Roses relieve the flat appearance in the Rose-garden and allow the use of a larger number of varieties in gardens of limited space ; they allow for the free use of bedding plants or annuals. Some varieties, particularly the Pernetiana type, do better on Standards, and as such are less liable to the troubles which at times render these beautiful Roses useless as bushes.

List of varieties available as Three-quarter Standards (30 inches).

Price : 2/6 each ; 30/- per dozen.

Angele Pernet	Lady Battersea	Ophelia
Betty Upchurch	Lady Hillingdon	Portadown Fragrance
Chateau de Cl. Vougeot	Lady Sylvia	Portadown Ivory
Chas. P. Kilham	Laurent Carle	President H. Hoover
C. V. Howarth	Lord Charlemont	Pres. Jac Smits
Cuba	Lorraine Lee	Prince C. de Rohan
Daily Mail Scented	Los Angeles	Rapture
Dame Edith Helen	Mabel Morse	Radiance
E. G. Hill	Mad. A. Chatenay	Red Radiance
Emma Wright	Mad. Butterfly	Red Letter Day
Etoile de Hollande	Mad. Ed. Herriot	Rev. F. Page Roberts
Fontanelle	Mad. Segond Weber	Roselandia
Frederico Casas	Margaret D. Hamill	Rose Marie
General McArthur	Margaret McGredy	Shot Silk
George Dickson	McGredy's Scarlet	Souv. de Georges Pernet
Golden Dawn	Miss M. Manifold	Souv. de H. A. Verschuren
Golden Emblem	Mrs. A. R. Barraclough	Souv. de Claudius Pernet
Golden Gleam	Mrs. A. R. Waddell	Sallie Lewis
Golden Ophelia	Mrs. Bryce Allan	Sunburst
Gorgeous	Mrs. G. A. van Rossem	Sunny South
Hadley	Mrs. Geo. Geary	Talisman
Hawlmark Crimson	Mrs. H. R. Darlington	Ville de Paris
Hoosier Beauty	Mrs. H. Stevens	Warrior
Imperial Potentate	Mrs. H. Winnett	W. E. Chaplin
J. C. M. Mensing	Mrs. Sam M. Gredy	White Ensign
John Cronin	Mrs. W. C. Egan	William Orr
Julien Potin	Mrs. W. E. Lenon	

For the descriptions of these Roses, see list of Bush and Dwarf Roses on following pages.

Kindly add **extra names** in case some varieties are sold out. Where there are no instructions to the contrary, we shall use our own discretion and substitute the nearest possible variety to replace any that are out of stock.

NYMPHAEAS—Water-Lilies.

Strong roots are available during August, September, and October, which are, in our opinion, the best months for planting these most attractive plants. Colours range from white, yellow, pink to deepest crimson and blue. **Price 3/6 and 5/- each. List of varieties available will be forwarded on application.**

When ordering Standards, add extra names.

General List

.....of.....

Dwarf or Bush Roses

Tea, Hybrid Tea, and Pernetiana Roses.

Price: 1/6 each. Six or more plants at the rate of 15/- per doz.

- Angele Pernet** (Per.).—Vivid orange yellow, shaded deep reddish apricot. The sweetly-scented flowers are produced in great freedom on long, erect stems. A vigorous grower with good foliage.
- Antinea** (P.).—A variety of great merit, very vigorous and floriferous. The flowers are borne singly on long stems. The foliage resistant and brownish red. It is of orange colour like Angele Pernet, and is possessed of an intense and particular perfume.
- Arthur Cook** (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson with a beautiful sheen. Flowers large, full, and sweetly scented. A good vigorous rose with fine foliage.
- Austrian Copper** (Briar).—A single Rose of striking brightness. Colour reddish copper with bright golden reverse, bronze thorny wood.
- Autumn** (H.T.).—Strong grower with glossy foliage. Flower orange, streaked with red. Good perfume. A gem in Spring.
- Betty Uprichard** (H.T.).—A combination of delicate salmon pink, suffused with copper and orange, reverse of petals carmine, deliciously fragrant. A most beautiful, vigorous, decorative rose that every one should grow.
- Billy Boiler** (H.T.).—Dazzling red, long upright growths, always crowned with buds, exceedingly free-flowering. A most striking variety that can be used either as a bush or pillar rose.
- Bohm's Triumph** (H.T.).—Velvety dark glowing red. Long, pointed, handsome bud. Full well-built flower carried on long rigid stems. Vigorous, free, and erect growth. Very fragrant.
- Briarcliff** (H.T.).—A sport from Columbia, of brilliant pink, with splendidly-shaped full blooms. Sweetly perfumed.
- Caress** (H.T.).—The light salmon carmine border merges into a ground of pale buttercup yellow, slightly rose tinted. The definite picotee edging is most distinctive and effective. The growth and habit are splendid, strong, upright, and prolific. Leathery, bright green foliage. Something quite new, beautiful, and desirable.
- Catherine Kordes** (H.T.).—Rich scarlet, shaded with crimson. Buds long and pointed, opening into flowers of splendid shape. Growth good.
- Charles H. Rigg** (H.T.).—Rose pink blooms of good size and substance. Fine healthy growth, sweetly scented.
- Chas. P. Kilham** (H.T.).—Brilliant nasturtium red, suffused with glowing scarlet. Buds well shaped, opening to good-sized flowers of fine form. Free-flowering, with a fine tea scent. Growth bushy, with long stiff stems carrying the flowers erect.
- Chateau de Clos Vougeot** (H.T.).—Glowing red blooms, deeply shaded black and scarlet, very double and intensely fragrant. Growth of low-branching habit, very suitable for bordering. Always in flower, the blooms being at their best when fully expanded.

Etoile de Hollande is the best Red.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Columbia** (H.T.).—Lively bright pink, sweetly-scented flowers of exquisite shape and strong stiff petals, deepening in colour as they expand. Free-flowering, good growth, and healthy foliage.
- Contesa de Sastago** (Per.).—A sensational novelty with bicoloured flowers. Very erect, robust, and vigorous growth. Bud golden yellow, opening to a well-formed flower of Adrianople red inside, with golden yellow outside. Fragrant.
- Crimson Glory** (H.T.).—Large buds, opening into full, well-formed, fragrant blooms of a deep, vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood-red, and of a soft, velvety texture.
- Cuba** (Pern.).—The long buds are almost scarlet. The open flowers are a very uncommon shade of orange scarlet or Lincoln red. The large flowers are fairly full and globular, carried erect on upright stems. Very sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous.
- C. V. Howarth** (H.T.).—Blackish scarlet, well-formed blooms, deliciously perfumed, borne very freely on dwarf, wiry plants. A fine garden Rose.
- Daily Mail Scented** (H.T.).—Deep velvety red, shaded scarlet. The full flowers are of good shape, and growth is vigorous and free. This bloom received the "Daily Mail" Cup for its delightful fragrance.
- Dame Edith Helen** (H.T.).—One of the best Roses of recent years. The blooms are large, well formed, with high pointed centres. The colour is a rich glowing pink, inclined to pale as the blooms expand. Deliciously scented. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the foliage is a dark green, leathery, and mildew-proof. As a garden, bedding, and exhibition Rose, this variety will have few equals.
- Director Rubio** (H.T.).—The very large flowers of a beautiful deep crimson red are carried on stiff stems, and the bush is always in flower—so free-flowering is this variety. Fine foliage and of good habit. A really good, free-flowering decorative Rose.
- Dividend** (H.T.).—Rich yellow. Very free blooming, and holding its colour well. Sweetly perfumed. A fine companion to Lady Hillingdon.
- Dr. H. H. Hadden** (H.T.).—Bright raspberry red, heavily streaked and flushed yellow. The flowers are of good size and form, and are moderately perfumed. Growth strong and vigorous.
- Duchess of York** (Pern.).—Deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre. A very charming variety of strong, vigorous, free-branching growth, with handsome foliage. Flowers large, very full, and of fine form.
- Edith Clark** (H.T.).—A dazzling red, with beautifully shaded Camellia-like double flowers held well on a sturdy bush, of which each shoot is crowned with a bud. Ideal for bedding or cutting. Recommended.
- E. G. Hill** (H.T.).—A fine large bold flower of brilliant red, carried erect on a good strong stem. Holds its colouring well, and does not blue. Very good for cutting. Scented.
- Elizabeth of York** (H.T.).—Rich cerise pink, splendid sheen. A strong grower and very free bloomer. Recommended as a garden Rose. Well-formed buds, opening to semi-double blooms.
- Emma Wright** (Pern.).—Colour pure orange, without shading; an attractive bedding variety of good habit and free-flowering character.
- Ethel Somerset** (H.T.).—Petals shrimp pink edged with coral pink, flowers large, full, and perfectly formed, with high pointed centre. Vigorous and branching, very fragrant.
- Etoile de Hollande** (H.T.).—Bright dark red, blooms of magnificent size, showing clean, attractive centres when fully open, very fragrant. Free-flowering and healthy grower. A splendid Rose, and perhaps the best red we have.
- Flamingo** (H.T.).—Bright geranium red, turning to glowing rosy cerise. The flowers are of beautiful spiral shape with high pointed centre. Disease-resistant foliage; of branching habit. Very free and vigorous. Very sweetly perfumed. Superior to Lady Inchiquin.

Standard Roses must be staked and tied when planted.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Florence L. Izzard** (Pern.).—Deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms semi-double, long, and pointed, of fine substance, perfect form, and delightfully scented. Growth moderate.
- Fontanelle** (H.T.).—Yellow, deepening towards the centre. Buds long and of good shape. Flowers produced on long stiff stems. Growth vigorous and free-flowering, with good foliage.
- Frau Karl Druschki** (H.P.).—Pinkish buds, and magnificent snow-white blooms, with deep, firm petals of perfect shape, but without fragrance. A very vigorous grower.
- Frederico Casas** (Per.).—A very beautiful variety, with long pointed buds, opening to semi-double red and yellow blooms, which are borne erect on long stems. Very fragrant.
- Gaiety** (H.T.).—A pretty combination of orange, Indian red, yellow, and pink. The flowers are large, fairly full, and daintily cup-shaped. Free-flowering, with grand glossy foliage.
- Geheimrat Duisberg** (H.T.).—A seedling from Rapture and Julien Potin, with growth like that of Ophelia. The colour is a rich deep yellow, blooms very large and full. A very promising variety.
- General Gallieni** (H.T.).—Rich metallic red, varying in colour, sometimes shaded with yellow. A dwarf grower with beautiful foliage, most suitable as a standard.
- General McArthur** (H.T.).—Bright scarlet, blooms of nice size and shape, very freely produced, and delightfully scented.
- George Dickson** (H.T.).—Immense dark red velvety blooms of the most perfect shape, very fragrant. A most vigorous and hardy variety.
- Golden Dawn** (H.T.).—Buds of rich Sunflower yellow, heavily flushed with deep old rose. Opened, the inner face of petals shows the same yellow, which tones to lemon as the flower ages. Growth very vigorous, distinctive foliage, good branching habit. Capable of producing exhibition blooms of a very high order. Flowers richly tea scented, and free-flowering.
- Golden Emblem** (H.T.).—A wonderful golden yellow, sweetly scented, with glossy mildew-proof foliage. In some ways it is not quite the equal of Golden Gleam. Most satisfactory as a standard.
- Golden Gleam** (H.T.).—Bright buttercup yellow, without shading. The outer petals are flushed and streaked scarlet on the same lines as Golden Emblem. Fine bold heavy petals. Very free-flowering. Dark brown, strong stems, carrying the flowers erect.
- Golden Ophelia** (H.T.).—Well-shaped blooms with a heart of golden yellow, shading lighter towards the edges of the flower, and delicately perfumed. The growth is robust and healthy.
- Gorgeous** (H.T.).—Orange yellow, flushed with pink and veined with reddish copper, of dwarf branching habit. Very free-flowering.
- Hadley** (H.T.).—A rich crimson red, with velvety texture, lovely form, and sweetly scented. Growth vigorous and free-flowering. Fine for bedding.
- Hawthornmark Crimson** (H.T.).—Buds crimson with vivid maroon markings, opening to crimson scarlet semi-double blooms. Sweetly perfumed.
- Hazel Alexander** (H.T.).—Bright deep crimson, petals of great depth, and of stiff texture. The flowers are borne on strong, upright stems. The fragrance of this rose is magnificent. The habit of the plant is robust and full of vigour.
- Heros** (H.T.).—A red Rose of great beauty. The splendid colouring never fades or turns blue. The bud is pointed, the flower large and well filled. Highly scented, and free blooming.
- Hoosier Beauty** (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson blooms of good shape, and strongly perfumed. A strong, healthy grower, perhaps not as free-flowering as some reds.
- Imperial Potentate** (H.T.).—Rich shining rose pink, shaded lighter on reverse of petals. Well-shaped, firm-petalled blooms on strong erect stems. Fragrant.
- Irish Fireflame** (H.T.).—Large single blooms, orange crimson, shaded gold, pleasing fragrance. A strong-growing free-flowering variety. One of the best single Roses we have.

Golden Gleam is more satisfactory than Golden Emblem.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Isobel** (H.T.).—Pointed buds and flowers with large petals flushed with carmine red and orange. Very fragrant. Very showy, and perhaps the best of all single Roses.
- Ivy May** (H.T.).—Rose pink, running to amber at the base of petals, flushed with gold on the outside and at the edges. Very sweetly perfumed. Growth, strong and upright.
- I. Zingari** (Hy. Lutea).—A new break in colour, being orange and bright scarlet. Semi-double, sweetly-scented blooms. Perpetual and free-flowering.
- J. C. Thornton** (H.T.).—A glowing crimson scarlet, of vigorous and branching habit. Blooms medium size, carried erect on stiff stems. Foliage light olive green.
- John C. M. Mensing** (H.T.).—A lovely shade of deep rose pink, of the same upright habit as *Ophelia*. Sweetly scented, perfectly-formed blooms. Very robust growth with handsome foliage. A Rose that should be in every garden.
- John Cronin** (H.T.).—Alister Clark. A strong upright grower with fine healthy foliage. The blooms, which are of good form, are deep rose pink, and very strongly perfumed. Free and continuous blooming.
- Joseph Pernet** (Per.).—Flower large, double, stem long and strong, the foliage is very resistant. This variety is very good for cutting. Growth very erect. The flower is salmon copper, like *Mad. Nicolas Aussel*, but more vivid. The open flower retains the colour well. A variety of the greatest merit.
- Julien Potin** (Pern.).—A rich golden, yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flower matures. Buds are long and shapely, developing into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright, with ample glossy bronze-green foliage. Very floriferous.
- Katherine Pechtold** (H.T.).—Pointed buds of old gold and bronzy orange, opening to full, shapely flowers of a lovely coppery orange, flushed with rose and gold. Sweetly perfumed.
- Kidway** (H.T.).—Sun yellow striped and shaded orange. The flower is full, of perfect form, and carried on a rigid stem. Growth robust, with handsome foliage.
- Lady Battersea** (H.T.).—Cherry crimson, shaded with orange, buds long and pointed. A strong vigorous grower.
- Lady Fairbairn** (H.T.).—Colour bright lively pink; well-formed flower held on stiff upright stems. Lasts well when cut, and is quite distinct. Foliage ample and healthy, while the bush is compact and habit ideal for bedding.
- Lady Florence Stronge** (H.T.).—An entirely new and unique colouring, being reddish prawn to violet old rose, shaded at base of petals with yellow, and towards edges to pink. Flowers large and full, and of perfect shape. Growth free and bushy.
- Lady Hillingdon** (T.).—Deep apricot yellow, blooms of medium size borne in the greatest profusion. Sweetly perfumed. Growth and foliage perfect. One of the best garden Roses we have, particularly as a standard.
- Lady Inchiquin** (H.T.).—An attractive and beautiful Rose of novel orange cerise colouring, of perfect shape and delicately perfumed.
- Lady Sylvia** (H.T.).—This charming novelty is a sport from the well-known *Madame Butterfly*. It resembles its parent in all respects except colour, which is superior, as all the shades are intensified, and are more lively.
- La France** (H.T.).—Silvery rose with a pale lilac shading. Though now old and in some ways out of date, it is worth a place in popular favour on account of its remarkable fragrance.
- Laurent Carle** (H.T.).—Gigantic oval buds and blooms of deep carmine crimson, perfectly formed, and strongly perfumed. A vigorous grower with large healthy foliage.
- Leading Lady** (H.T.).—Clear flesh pink, delicately flushed peach-blossom rose with a soft satiny glow. Large full flower of ideal conical form, with beautifully reflexed petals and strong sweet scent. The bloom is carried erect on a rigid stem. Strong, free bushy growth, and very perpetual.

Lorraine Lee is everblooming.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Lord Castlereagh** (H.T.).—Rich deep crimson. Growth strong, bushy, and upright. Buds are long and shapely, developing into semi-double blooms of pleasing form, with a very pronounced and sweet perfume.
- Lord Charlemont** (H.T.).—Clear crimson, well-formed, high-centred, and fragrant blooms. A very fine free-flowering Rose of good shape and habit.
- Lord Lonsdale** (H.T.).—Brilliant unfading Daffodil yellow. Large, fully double, high-pointed form. The foliage is bright glossy green and disease-resisting. Growth vigorous and hardy.
- Lorraine Lee** (H.T.).—Semi-double blooms, warm rose pink, shaded with apricot. A dwarf-growing, free-flowering decorative Rose, valuable for its Winter-flowering habit.
- Los Angeles** (H.T.).—Bright flaming salmon, shaded with apricot. The flowers are attractively reflexed and pointed. Free-flowering and a good grower.
- Mabel Morse** (H.T.).—Clear bright golden yellow, without shading, blooms freely produced and sweetly perfumed. The foliage is remarkable for its beauty in Spring. Highly recommended.
- Madame Abel Chatenay** (H.T.).—Pale salmon pink with deeper centre, well-shaped blooms of medium size, free and continuous flowering; fragrant. A general favourite; of strong vigorous growth.
- Madame Butterfly** (H.T.).—Salmon flesh, shaded rose, with apricot and gold base. Blooms of exquisite shape and richly perfumed, carried on long stiff stems. Growth and habit perfect in every way. A Rose that should be in every garden.
- Madame Edouard Herriot** (Pern.).—Sparkling buds of coral red and orange, opening to large, moderately full blooms of brilliant orange red and salmon. Growth fairly vigorous, best as a standard or in the climbing form.
- Madame Jules Bouche** (H.T.).—Tall, strong grower. Creamy white tinted pink in the bud stage. Tea scent. Good for cutting.
- Madame Jules Grolez** (H.T.).—Bright china rose, blooms large, full, and freely produced, with slight fragrance. Growth vigorous and spreading.
- Madame Joseph Perraud** (Per.).—Nasturtium orange in the bud, changing with age to buff with a delightful shading of shell pink at edges of petal. Long, slender buds with large full flowers. Sweetly fragrant. Excellent growth and habit.
- Madame Segond Weber** (H.T.).—Light rosy salmon, with a deeper centre. Blooms freely produced, are large and of perfect form, with massive petals. A good strong grower.
- Maison Pernet-Ducher** (P.).—A variety of erect growth, bronze foliage. The flowers are borne singly on long stems. The bud is elongated and the flower of perfect form and fully double. Colour is clear orange, more pronounced to the centre, and shaded copper.
- Maman Cochet** (T.).—Pale pink, blooms of immense size, with high pointed centre. A fine old Rose of strong vigorous growth. Unfortunately the flower stems are weak.
- Marcia Stanhope**.—A very fine pure white Rose, with a delightful perfume. Flowers of good form and texture, produced with freedom. Growth strong and healthy.
- Margaret Dickson Hamill** (H.T.).—Delicate straw yellow, with a light flush of carmine on outside of petals. A vigorous, erect, deliciously fragrant Rose with a strong constitution.
- Margaret McGredy** (H.T.).—Clear orange scarlet. The flowers are large, full, and of perfect form, with large petals of good texture, and are borne freely throughout the season. It is extraordinarily free, bushy, and upright. An ideal garden, exhibition, and bedding Rose.
- Marion Cran** (H.T.).—Buds deep buttercup yellow, margined and flushed cerise. The flowers are full, and of nice form. Growth free and upright.
- Marjorie Palmer** (H. Wich.).—An ideal bedding Rose of sturdy, compact growth. Continuously in bloom, and sweetly scented. Colour rich rose pink.

Mrs. Sam McGredy should be grown more.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- McGredy's Ivory** (H.T.).—A long spiral form opening to a large well-formed flower of thick petalage and good lasting quality. Colour creamy white, of soft delicate tone merging into light yellow base. Free and perpetual flowering. Vigorous and free habit, with dark green foliage.
- McGredy's Peach** (H.T.).—Large-petalled, semi-double bloom, of a deep bronzy orange. Growth vigorous and free.
- McGredy's Scarlet** (H.T.).—In this country the colour is crimson, with yellow base. Fine long pointed buds, opening to good shaped blooms. Vigorous growth. Tea scented. Recommended.
- McGredy's Triumph** (H.T.).—Geranium red, flushed orange, gradually deepening to rich orange at base. The flowers are large, full, and of perfect shape, with a delicate rose scent.
- McGredy's Wonder** (H.T.).—The colour is brilliant, coppery orange, with a faint orange-red flush toward the edge of petals; outside of petals toned deeper orange red. Growth free and vigorous, upright, and all that could be desired.
- McGredy's Yellow** (Per.).—Large, bright buttercup-yellow flowers of perfect form. The colour fades considerably. Growth moderate.
- Montuna** (H.P.).—Intense crimson maroon colouring and strong green foliage. Very sweetly perfumed. A true sport from Prince Camille de Rohan, from which it inherits this delightful perfume.
- Mrs. A. R. Barraclough** (H.T.).—Bright, sparkling, carmine pink, shading to yellow at base. Flowers full, of fine form and substance. Sweetly perfumed. Growth strong and vigorous, free-branching, and upright.
- Mrs. A. R. Waddell** (H.T.).—Buds coppery yellow, opening to large cupped blooms of bronze, pink, and apricot, with a delicious perfume. Free-flowering.
- Mrs. Bryce Allan** (H.T.).—Bright carmine rose. Large blooms of good form, freely produced. Growth very strong. One of the most highly perfumed Roses we have.
- Mrs. E. Wood** (H.T.).—Light buff yellow, tinted yellowish salmon. Long bud, opening to large well-formed flower. Vigorous erect growth. Free-flowering and fragrant.
- Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem** (H.T.).—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark, golden yellow ground, a combination of colours not previously existing in any Rose. The large full and beautifully-formed flowers are carried on stout, rigid stems, and open freely at all times. Growth vigorous and upright, with bronzy-green leathery foliage. Recommended.
- Mrs. Geo. Geary** (H.T.).—Rich deep pink blooms of excellent form. Quite up to show standard. Strong grower and free bloomer. Recommended as one of the best of the new Roses.
- Mrs. Herbert Stevens** (T.).—Clear white, with pale lemon, shading in centre. Buds long and pointed, opening to blooms of perfect shape. Growth very vigorous and free-branching.
- Mrs. H. Morse** (H.T.).—Silvery rose pink, with pencillings of a deeper shade, blooms of great depth and substance, moderately fragrant. Growth tall and branching, very free-flowering.
- Mrs. Henry Winnett** (H.T.).—Dark crimson, well shaped, and very fragrant, free-flowering. Growth strong and vigorous, blooms held erect on stiff upright stems.
- Mrs. H. R. Darlington** (H.T.).—Creamy white blooms of enormous size and faultless form, on long rigid stems. A good free grower.
- Mrs. J. D. Eisele** (H.T.).—A wonderfully rich cherry-rose colour overlaid with a scarlet glow. It has a most remarkable rich fruity fragrance.
- Mrs. Sam McGredy** (H.T.).—Colour scarlet coppery orange, heavily flushed with Lincoln red on the outside of the petals, particularly brilliant in the sunshine. Flowers large and of fine form, delicately perfumed, and produced with great freedom. Foliage mildew-proof, free, and vigorous.

Mrs. Geo. Geary. One of the best new Roses

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Mrs. W. C. Egan** (H.T.).—Deep flesh pink, with interior of a lighter shade of soft pink, with golden glow at base of petals, slightly fragrant. Blooms long and beautifully shaped. Growth very vigorous.
- Mrs. W. E. Lenon** (H.T.).—Long pointed buds of reddish carmine, opening to semi-double blooms. Tall vigorous growth. Fragrant.
- Night** (H.T.).—The blooms are deepest blackish crimson, full, and of good form. Sweetly perfumed. Bushy growth; one of the darkest Roses we have.
- Nigrette** (H.T.).—Colour velvet black, without any shading. The darkest of all Roses in commerce. In bud stage almost black, bud medium size, pointed, bloom good size and form, opening well. Very bushy, free-branching habit, blooming profusely and continuously.
- Ophelia** (H.T.).—Palest salmon pink, shaded with apricot in the centre. Flowers of good form on strong rigid stems, and with a delicious perfume. Growth very strong and erect.
- Paulette** (Hybrid Wichuraiana).—Dwarf, ever blooming. Sturdy plant, bushy, very floriferous, flowering in clusters of 8 to 15 blossoms. Flower fully double, very fragrant, and opening well. Saffron yellow, passing to pale yellow when fully expanded.
- Picture** (H.T.).—Medium-sized blooms with clear rose-pink petals. Very fine shape, and free flowering.
- Portadown Bedder** (H.T.).—Orange yellow, flushed with rich cerise. Blooms of moderate size, good form, and thick texture of petal. A delightful garden and bedding rose.
- Portadown Fragrance** (H.T.).—Orange-salmon pink with orange base. Well-formed buds, opening to a rather flat bloom. Very sweetly perfumed.
- Princess Royal** (H.T.).—Glowing light rose in the bud and young flower, developing into Hydrangea pink when fully open. The huge shell-shaped petals form a very large handsome bloom, which possesses in a marked degree the true Old Rose fragrance. The growth is very robust, with a bushy erect habit. Foliage glossy deep green.
- President Herbert Hoover** (H.T.).—Large semi-double flowers with very variable colouring. The inner petals are old gold, heavily flushed orange, while the reverse is claret red, flushed crimson and orange. A strong, vigorous grower.
- President Jac Smits** (H.T.).—A very free-flowering brilliant deep red bedding Rose of the first rank. Fine buds and semi-double flowers. Always blooming.
- President Van Oost** (H.T.).—Bud yellow, opening to golden yellow. Large double flowers carried on long, strong stems. Very free flowering.
- Prince Camille de Rohan** (H.P.).—Deep velvety crimson maroon, very fragrant. A very old variety that must still be included on account of its popularity, deep colouring, and fragrance.
- Prince Felix de Luxembourg** (H.T.).—Velvety carmine red which does not blue. Growth good, foliage healthy. A good garden Rose with a sweet perfume.
- Radiance** (H.T.).—Carmine pink, opening to well-formed globular flowers, with lighter tints on the reverse of the petals. Very fragrant. Growth very strong, with fine foliage.
- Rapture** (H.T.).—A sport from Ophelia, with a very fine colour. It is intensely brilliant in its vivid shades of bright apricot, coral pink, rose, and gold. Has more petals than Ophelia and produces flowers more freely.
- Red Letter Day** (H.T.).—Brilliant scarlet-red buds, opening to almost single flowers of fair size, and produced in great profusion throughout the season. Growth very strong and branching. An excellent Rose for massing or hedge making.
- Red Radiance** (H.T.).—An even better Rose than its parent Radiance, bearing large globular cerise-red blooms on strong erect stems. Very free and vigorous.
- Rev. F. Page Roberts** (H.T.).—Rich yellow, stained in the bud and outside of blooms with buff markings. Large, sweetly perfumed, well-formed blooms. A vigorous yellow Rose of strong upright growth, with healthy foliage.
-

Sallie Lewis is good in hot weather.

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Reward** (H.T.).—Buff yellow in the bud stage, becoming shaded with rose. The open flower is rosy white, tinted cerise, with a large orange-yellow disc at the base. Vigorous grower.
- Rheingold** (H.T.).—A large full flower of golden yellow, with strong tea scent. Growth vigorous and compact. A magnificent Rose.
- Rose Marie** (H.T.).—Long buds of perfect shape, opening to full flowers of an even shade of clear rose pink. Free-flowering, and of good growth, with wonderful fragrance. A Rose that will give satisfaction in any garden.
- Roselandia** (H.T.).—Rich apricot yellow, shading paler on the edges of petals. An improvement on Golden Ophelia, from which it is a sport, being much deeper in colouring. Growth strong, with good foliage.
- Rouge Mallerin** (H.T.).—Pointed buds of brilliant red, opening to a full flower of good, high-pointed centre. Very fragrant, vigorous, and upright in growth.
- Sallie Lewis** (H.T.).—Apricot, shaded creamy white. Very large full flowers of perfect shape, opening freely. Growth vigorous and free-flowering. A really fine Rose. A good Rose in any climate.
- Salmon Spray** (H.T.).—Semi-double, rich salmon pink with carmine reverse, borne in clusters of up to 20 flowers. Very free-flowering and vigorous. A fine bedding Rose that could be used to advantage with the Hybrid Polyantha type.
- Sensation** (H.T.).—Crimson red, shaded deeper crimson. Buds long and pointed, flowers large and freely produced. Sweetly perfumed. Growth vigorous, with strong stems and heavy luxuriant foliage.
- Shot Silk** (H.T.).—Coppery rose, flushed and overshot with apricot and yellow. Beautifully-formed buds, opening to large cup-shaped richly-perfumed blooms. Growth strong. A Rose of real beauty and charm.
- Sir Henry Seagrave** (H.T.).—A particularly fine rose with primrose yellow blooms of perfect form, substance, and size. Growth good.
- Souvenir** (H.T.).—A sport from Talisman. Deep golden buds, opening to golden-yellow blooms which hold their colour. Large, glossy foliage, vigorous and upright growth. Fragrant.
- Souvenir de Claudius Pernet** (Pern.).—Sunflower yellow, deepening in centre and paling towards the edges of petals. Large beautifully-formed flowers carried on stiff stems. Growth strong and erect, glossy foliage.
- Souvenir de Georges Pernet** (Pern.).—Brick red buds, opening to terra-cotta pink blooms of immense size, very double and deliciously fragrant. Growth dwarf and stocky. A beautiful Rose for bedding.
- Souvenir de H. A. Verschuren** (H.T.).—Light yellow, deepening to orange at the centre. Flowers of perfect form and sweetly scented. Growth strong and productive. A Rose of similar habit to Sunburst, but with richer and more reliable colouring.
- Sunburst** (H.T.).—Cadmium yellow, with apricot centre, high-pointed buds. A free-flowering and vigorous grower. Colour is inclined to vary.
- Sunny South** (H.T.).—Pink, flushed with carmine on a yellow base, a most charming combination. A decorative Rose of vigorous growth, with handsome foliage, and long upright stems. Perhaps the best of all Roses for hedge making, or as a tall standard for the centre of beds it is better than most others.
- Sunstar** (H.T.).—Orange and yellow edged, veined and splashed with vermilion. Very free and vigorous, and sweetly scented. A distinct Rose, very beautiful in the bud and half-opened stage.
- Talisman** (H.T.).—A very fine and attractive novelty that is quite distinct. Scarlet, pink, copper, and gold are all to be found in the glorious shadings. Splendid very vigorous habit and growth. Free-flowering, with fine flowers and buds. Large leathery foliage.
- Una Wallace** (H.T.).—Soft cherry rose, without shading. A beautifully-formed Rose of great depth and substance. Sweetly perfumed.
- Ville de Paris** (Pern.).—Clear Sunflower yellow, shaded orange in the centre. Flowers carried on long stiff stems. Growth vigorous and erect, with deep glossy foliage and black wood.

W. E. Chaplin is a glorious Red Rose

DWARF OR BUSH ROSES.

- Warrior** (H.T.).—Buds blood red, opening to large double flowers of a vivid scarlet crimson, with broad petals. Growth strong and free-flowering.
- Warrawee** (H.T.).—Extra long pointed buds of clear, rosy-salmon, which, when open, disclose an inner face of silvery pink. The blooms are held erect on strong upright stems. Growth extra vigorous.
- W. E. Chaplin** (H.T.).—Well-shaped blooms of deep crimson, borne on strong stems. Vigorous grower and free bloomer. Tea scented. A good red.
- White Ensign** (H.T.).—Pure white, flushed delicate cream at base of petals. Flowers of medium size, full, and well shaped, carried upright on rigid stems. Growth very strong and bushy.
- White Maman Cochet** (T.).—A white form of Maman Cochet, but often flushed with pink on the outer petals. Growth strong and free-flowering.
- Wilhelm Breder** (H.T.).—Flower large and full, with strong old rose perfume. Very vigorous and erect. Colour of flower and bud rich "Glowing Sunset," under which name this variety will be sold in America.
- Wilhelm Kordes** (H.T.).—Capucine red on a golden-yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, striped with red when expanding, fairly full, of good form, carried on stiff stems.
- William Moore** (H.T.).—The colour is a beautiful soft even-toned carmine pink, shading to a deeper pink as the blooms age; of perfect shape with high-pointed centre, and very sweetly scented.
- William Orr** (H.T.).—Brilliant deep velvety crimson, with a delightful sheen. The backs of the petals are much lighter. Good buds, opening to perfect blooms. Very sweetly perfumed. Strong grower, with perhaps the best foliage of any Rose.
- Yvres Druhen** (H.T.).—Dark velvety red, at times almost black. Flowers fairly full and highly perfumed. Growth very branching.

Special Collection of Roses

Twenty-four varieties that we select as the most satisfactory for general purposes.

If you contemplate starting Rose growing, this set will give you immediate results and pleasure, or if you want Roses to add to the garden display, or for cutting, there are none better.

One plant of each in strong dwarf or bush plants for £1/4/-, or

One strong plant of each in three-quarter Standards (30 ins.) for £2/15/-.

Red Shadings

Chas. P. Kilham
Daily Mail Scented
Etoile de Hollande
Edith Clark
E. G. Hill
Margaret McGredy
Mrs. Sam McGredy

White

White Ensign

Pink Shadings

Dame E. Helen
Lorraine Lee
Mad. A. Chatenay
Madame Butterfly
Mrs. A. R. Barraclough
Mrs. Geo. Geary
Rose Marie
Shot Silk

Yellow Shadings

Golden Dawn
Golden Gleam
Julien Potin
Mabel Morse
Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem
Rev. F. Page Roberts
Sallie Lewis
Talisman

We have many other Roses in stock, of which we grow only small lots. If we do not list the variety you want ask us about it, we may have it, or perhaps it has been discarded for something better.

Mrs. W. E. Lenon has a delightful perfume.

Polyantha Roses

Very Dwarf Miniature Varieties for Bordering and Massing.

These charming little Roses are of very dwarf and compact growth, seldom exceeding 18 inches in height. They are truly ever-blooming Roses, being scarcely ever without flowers. The individual blooms are small, but are produced with the greatest freedom in sprays or trusses.

These Roses require very little in the way of pruning. The cutting away of the old flower stalks and any dead or useless wood is all that is required.

The Polyanthas cover a very wide range of flower-forms, sizes, and shades of colour, providing ample opportunity for discriminating selection.

Price, 1/3 each.

Six or more plants at the rate of 12/- per doz.

- Borderer.**—Pink, shaded with copper and amber. Very dwarf. Suitable for borders.
- Cameo.**—Semi-double, orange salmon, fading to shell pink. Very showy. Dwarf.
- Cecil Brunner.**—Light pink with yellow base. Suitable for small hedges.
- * **Dainty.**—Light to deep rose, wide rounded petals in centre. Free-flowering.
- * **Dolly Varden.**—Same tintings as Dainty, but with narrow petals in centre. Good trusses.
- Ellen Poulsen.**—Bright rose pink, double. Growth strong. Perfumed. Recommended.
- Else Poulsen.**—Clear rose pink with darker buds. Free and continuous.
- Fortschritt (Hyb. Poly.).**—A truly perpetual hybrid Polyantha Rose. Buds long and pointed, salmon and yellow. In size like a medium Ophelia, produced in enormous trusses. The blooms come in such quick succession that the plant is never out of bloom.
- * **Gloria de Midi.**—Of the same brilliant orange scarlet as Gloria Mundi, but not fading as that popular variety does. Flowers semi-double. Very attractive.
- * **Gloria Mundi.**—Brilliant orange scarlet on dwarf, compact, bushy plants. Good.
- * **Golden Salmon Superior.**—Clear golden salmon with white eye. Semi-double, and very free-flowering.
- Ideal.**—Small dark scarlet blooms, shaded black. Compact growth. Large truss.
- Karen Poulsen.**—Brilliant scarlet that does not turn blue. The flowers are single and slightly larger than Kirsten Poulsen. Very vigorous; 2 feet.
- Kirsten Poulsen.**—Single, bright scarlet. Large trusses. Free and continuous. Recommended for low-growing hedge.
- Lady Reading.**—Bright rose-red flowers in large heads. Fair scent. Vigorous.
- * **Locarno.**—Rich orange scarlet with pale base. Very free-flowering. Medium.
- Orleans Rose.**—Small semi-double, brilliant light red to rose. Perpetual. Strong.
- Paris.**—Clear bright red of uniform colour. Very free-flowering and bright. Dwarf.
- Paul Crampel.**—Very deep salmon red with smaller flower than Sparkler. Good.
- Perle d'Or.**—Pretty Nankeen yellow with orange. Tall growing. Free-flowering.
- Renoncule.**—Clear rose pink, shading paler at base. Large trusses. Attractive.
- Ruby.**—Rich carmine red shaded with glowing scarlet. Very free and dwarf.
- * **Sparkler.**—Deep rich red, double flowers in fine heads. Sturdy growth. Free.
- Tip Top.**—Coppery yellow and pink. Dwarf and free-flowering.

Rosa Roulettii.—A charming subject for the rock garden, growing only									
6 to 9 inches high and producing quantities of perfectly-formed double									
pink blooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2/-

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

Climbing, Rambler, and Pillar Roses

Price : 1/6 each ; 15/- per dozen.

- American Pillar** (W. Ramb.).—Single deep pink in clusters. Glossy foliage.
- Banksia alba**.—Double white, small flowers in clusters in Spring. Strong growing.
- Banksia lutea**.—Double yellow, habit and growth same as Banksia alba.
- Black Boy** (H.T.).—Deep crimson, shaded black maroon. Particularly free and vigorous.
- Bonfire** (W. Ramb.).—Dazzling scarlet. Very vigorous with large clusters.
- Bushfire** (W. Ramb.).—Bright crimson with yellow base. One of the best.
- Chaplin's Pink Climber** (H. Wich.).—Striking pink in large trusses. Strong.
- Cl. Cecil Brunner** (Poly.).—A vigorous growing form of this popular variety, producing its salmon-pink flowers in bunches.
- Cl. Chateau de Cl. Vougeot** (H.T.).—Glowing red, shaded scarlet black. Strong climber, seldom without flowers.
- Cl. Columbia** (H.T.).—Lovely bright pink, sweetly scented. Exquisite shape. Vigorous.
- Cl. Daily Mail Scented** (H.T.).—A strong climbing sport of Daily Mail Scented Rose. Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen.
- Cl. Dame E. Helen** (H.T.).—Rich glowing pink. A strong vigorous climber.
- Cl. Else Poulsen** (Poly.).—A strong climbing sport, producing its single rose-pink flowers in clusters.
- Cl. Etoile de Hollande** (H.T.).—A welcome addition to the climbing sports. Bright dark red. Very fragrant.
- Cl. Frau Karl Druschki** (H.P.).—Magnificent snow-white blooms. Growth vigorous, but not of good climbing habit.
- Cl. Gen. McArthur** (H.T.).—Bright scarlet crimson, delightfully perfumed. Very vigorous.
- Cl. Golden Emblem** (Pern.).—Vigorous climbing sport, strong, healthy, with rich golden colouring.
- Cl. Golden Ophelia** (H.T.).—Golden yellow. Medium-sized flowers. Vigorous climber.
- Cl. Golden Salmon** (Poly.).—A vigorous climbing sport with the same fiery golden salmon blooms as on the dwarf variety.
- Cl. Hadley** (H.T.).—Rich crimson, sweet fragrance. Good climbing habit. Recommended.
- Cl. Hoosier Beauty** (H.T.).—Deep velvety crimson. Vigorous climber. Perfumed. Nice blooms.
- Cl. Irish Fireflame** (H.T.).—Large single blooms of orange crimson. Fragrant. Vigorous climber. Attractive.
- Cl. Lord Charlemont** (H.T.).—Clear crimson, shapely flowers. Very vigorous.
- Cl. Lorraine Lee**.—A reliable climbing sport of this popular winter-blooming rose.
- Cl. Los Angeles** (H.T.).—Bright flaming salmon, shaded apricot. Attractive. Strong climber.
- Cl. Lady Hillingdon** (T.).—Deep apricot yellow. Large blooms freely borne. Strong climber.
- Cl. Mme. A. Chatenay** (H.T.).—Pale salmon pink. Strong rampant grower with good foliage.
- Cl. Mme. Butterfly** (H.T.).—Salmon flesh, shaded rose. Richly perfumed. Vigorous climber.
- Cl. Mme. E. Herriot** (Pern.).—Brilliant orange, red, and salmon. Strong climbing habit. Free-flowering.
- Cl. Mabel Morse** (H.T.).—Brilliant yellow of exhibition form. Strong climber.
- Cl. Mrs. G. A. Van Rossem** (H.T.).—A free-flowering climber. The flowers are dark orange and apricot on a golden-yellow ground. A striking combination. Growth vigorous, with deep bronze foliage.
- Cl. Mrs. Henry Morse** (H.T.).—Rose vermilion blooms of perfect formation. Vigorous climber. Recommended.
- Cl. Mrs. H. Stevens** (H.T.).—Clear white, shaded pale lemon. Vigorous climber. Free-blooming.

Use Climbing Roses to hide fences.

CLIMBING, RAMBLER, AND PILLAR ROSES.

- Cl. Ophelia** (H.T.).—Palest salmon pink. Moderate climber. Good pillar rose.
- Cl. President Herbert Hoover** (H.T.).—A strong climber, producing its large semi-double blooms in profusion. Colour old gold, heavily flushed orange, reverse of petals claret red, flushed crimson and orange.
- Cl. Radiance** (H.T.).—Carmine-pink globular flowers. Very vigorous grower.
- Cl. Red Radiance** (H.T.).—Cerise red, large blooms. Vigorous climber.
- Cl. Rose Marie** (H.T.).—Clear rose pink. Sweet fragrance. Vigorous growth. Recommended.
- Cl. Shot Silk** (H.T.).—All the magnificent colourings of its parent in large blooms and vigorous climbing habit. Strongly recommended.
- Cl. Souv. de G. Pernet** (Pern.).—Sweet-scented terra-cotta blooms. Vigorous.
- Cl. Souv. de M. Boulet** (H.T.).—A vigorous climber with massive green foliage and rich cadmium yellow flowers. Very free-flowering.
- Cl. Sunburst** (H.T.).—Cadmium yellow with apricot centre. Free rampant grower.
- Cl. Sunstar** (H.T.).—Orange and yellow, edged vermilion. Free-flowering. Perfumed. Moderate climber.
- Cl. Talisman** (H.T.).—A climbing sport of the very popular dwarf variety. As in the dwarf form, scarlet, pink, copper, and gold are all to be found in the glorious shadings.
- Cloth of Gold** (N.).—Pale yellow, deeper in centre. Free-flowering and vigorous.
- Countess of Stradbroke** (H.T.).—Dark velvety crimson. Vivid, vigorous, and free-flowering.
- Dorothy Perkins** (W. Ramb.).—Double rose pink flowers in large clusters. Strong rambler.
- Easlea's Golden Rambler** (H. Wich.).—Large semi-double flowers, pale yellow, produced in clusters. Dark shiny foliage.
- Excelsa** (W. Ramb.).—Bright scarlet crimson. Very double. One of the finest ramblers.
- Golden Vision** (H.T.).—Attractive yellow, blooms very freely. Strong vigorous climber.
- Hiawatha** (W. Ramb.).—Brilliant carmine, with white eye. Large clusters. Very free.
- Jessie Clark**.—Clear deep pink. Large flowers in early Spring. Strong rampant grower.
- Kitty Kininmonth** (H.T.).—Bright carmine rose, large semi-double decorative. Pillar Rose.
- Lady Gay** (W. Ramb.).—Small double deep rose in large trusses. Strong rambler.
- Marechal Niel** (N.).—Deep golden yellow, double. Fragrant. Does not thrive everywhere.
- Mermaid**.—Pale sulphur yellow. Strong, vigorous, climbing habit.
- Miss Marion Manifold** (H.T.).—Crimson scarlet. A particularly vigorous free-blooming climber.
- Noella Nabonnand** (H.T.).—Large semi-double velvety crimson. Perfumed. Early. Strong.
- Nora Cunningham** (H.T.).—Large semi-double, pale pink. Fine pillar rose. Decorative.
- Paul's Scarlet** (H. Wich.).—Vivid scarlet crimson. Particularly free-flowering. Early. Moderate growth. Splendid pillar rose.
- Queen of Hearts** (H.T.).—Deep pink. Sweetly perfumed. Continuous. Moderate. Good pillar.
- Royal Scarlet** (H. Wich.).—Deep scarlet crimson. A fine pillar rose. Very free-flowering.
- Souv. de Leonie Viennot** (T.).—Silvery rose, shaded carmine. Free-flowering rampant climber.
- Tausendschon** (Poly.).—Semi-double, bright pink to rosy carmine. Strong pillar. Large trusses.
- Veilchenblau** (Poly.).—Semi-double, purple rose, opening steel blue. Large trusses. Vigorous.

Countess of Stradbroke is a beautiful red.

Perennial and Herbaceous Plants

ACHILLEA.

filipendulina (Eupatorium).—A hardy spreading plant, producing quantities of large flat heads of golden-yellow flowers; 2 feet .. 1/-

ARMERIA—The Thrift.—See also Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 91.

gigantea.—A free-flowering giant Thrift, producing quantities of bright pink flowers on stems 18 inches long. 1/-

ARTEMISIA.

lactiflora.—A tall perennial, producing in Summer and Autumn dense plumes of creamy-white flowers; 4 feet 1/-

ASPHODELINE—The King's Spear.

lutea.—Ornamental tufts of glaucous foliage with terminal spikes of bright yellow flowers; 3 feet 1/-

Asters—

Perennial Asters or Michaelmas Daisies

These perennial Asters are amongst the most important groups of plants for the Herbaceous border. The fine range of most beautiful shades of colour we are able to offer, together with the simplicity of their cultivation, gives them an unrivalled place in the Autumn-flowering garden. Most of them are also invaluable for cutting for decorative purposes. They will do well in any ordinary garden soil, but should be divided every year into small clumps if the best results are desired.

Price, 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

Blue Eyes.—Clear light blue, fine large flowers with small eyes; 2½ feet.

Blue Gown.—A very outstanding variety. Large, single flowers of clear blue. Sturdy branching habit, lasting well until late in the season; 4 feet.

Blue Jacket.—Rich, deep blue purple, semi-double, very neat compact habit. Most outstanding; 3 feet.

***Chas. Wilson**.—A delightful clear rosy cerise. Excellent branching habit, Very distinct; 3 feet.

***Crimson Beauty**.—Rich, full, rosy-red flowers with golden-brown disc. An excellent variety; 3 feet.

***Empress of Colwall**.—The nearest to a real double. Excellent habit. The large flowers are an exquisite shade of rosy lilac or heliotrope; 4 feet.

Ethel Ballard.—Of strong, upright habit. Flowers large, single, and produced in great abundance. Colour a most exquisite soft shell pink; 4 feet.

Jo'phine Wells.—A tall-growing variety of a clear bright pink. Very double and late flowering; 3 feet.

***Mammoth**.—The brightest variety that we have. Large semi-double flowers with particularly broad petals, and of a rich lavender blue. Very free flowering and of sturdy branching habit; 4 feet.

Mother of Pearl.—Immense flowers of a soft pale mauve, with silvery shadings. A very strong grower; 3½ feet.

Mount Everest.—Pure white, of tall, pyramidal habit. Very free flowering; 4 feet.

Crimson Beauty, rich rosy-red colouring.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

- ***Mrs. Geo. Monro.**—A perfect white; flowers, 2 inches in diameter, are in great profusion and well displayed. Semi-double; 4 feet.
- ***Owen Wells.**—Very large flowers of a perfect shape and of a delicate shade of lavender; a most striking and handsome variety; 3½ feet.
- ***Queen Mary.**—Rich silvery blue; individual flowers very large, and are borne in loosely conical trusses; 4 feet.
- ***Silver Spray.**—The finest of all the Cordifolius type; the long arching sprays smothered with countless small silvery lilac flowers. Very dainty and graceful; 4 feet.
- ***Spire.**—Large flowers of a most delightful shade of lavender blue. In habit a perfect pyramid, flowering from the ground to the apex; 4 feet.
- ***Strawberries and Cream.**—Something quite new in Michaelmas Daisies, the colour being of a delicate clear pink, and cup-shaped; 4 feet.
- ***Sunset Glow.**—Rich strong pink. Single flowers attractively and abundantly produced; 4 feet.
- ***Taplow Spire.**—A very large-flowered self-coloured bright cerise variety; of good habit and very free flowering; 4 feet.

NEW DWARF ASTERS.

An entirely new race of dwarf-growing hybrid Asters. They are similar in every respect to the tall-growing type except in height. They are extremely dwarf and of very compact habit and give an amazing show in the Rock Garden or front of border just when colour is scarce. We know of no plant more free flowering or of more easy culture.

Price, 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

-  **Blue Baby.**—A real gem, particularly for the Autumn rock garden. Semi-double, bright blue flowers. A most attractive variety; 9 inches.
- Lady Henry Maddocks.**—Pale pink, very free flowering and attractive; 6 inches.
- ***Marjorie.**—Single, bright rose-pink flowers, most freely produced; 9 inches.
- Nancy.**—Very bushy habit; covered in Autumn with pale silvery-lilac flowers; 6 inches.
- Remembrance.**—Pale lilac with yellow centre. Very late flowering; 12 inches.
- ***Snowsprite.**—A neat-growing, dwarf variety, with large semi-double pure white flowers; 12 inches.
- ***Victor.**—The dwarfest of all. Clear pale lavender blue flowers; 6 inches.

COLLECTIONS OF ASTERS.

Coloured Plate Collection of Asters, 15 varieties, as reproduced in natural colours opposite page 48.

One strong plant of each for 17/6.

Three strong plants of each for 45/-.

Astilbe—Spiraea, The Meadow-sweet.

Very hardy and showy moisture-loving plants that thrive if planted out in partial shade in rich soil that does not dry out during the Summer. They also make fine pot plants for the fernery or cool glasshouse.

- Bonn.**—Rich carmine pink; most attractive; 2½ feet 1/6
- Bremen.**—Deep salmon pink; very effective; 2½ feet 1/6
- Chinensis pumila.**—A very dwarf variety with spikes of rosy-mauve flowers; 1 foot 2/-
- Crimson King.**—Bright rich red, very free flowering; 2½ feet 1/6
- Fanal.**—Deep crimson red, feathery plumes with purplish foliage. The darkest of all; 2½ feet 2/-

No new plants except well-tested ones.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

Gertrud Brix. —Deep carmine. Large open plumes ; 3 feet	1/6
Gloria purpurea. —Flowers pink, tinged violet, foliage dark bronze ; very attractive ; 2½ feet	1/6
Granat. —A most effective plant for the border or waterside planting. Flowers rich deep crimson ; 3 feet	1/6
Hanna Stodt. —Clear soft pink ; very large plumes ; 3 feet	1/6
Koln. —Dark carmine scarlet. Dwarf, compact grower ; 2 feet	1/6
Kriemhilde. —A very dainty variety with pale pink feathery plumes ; 2½ feet	1/6
Marguerite van Rechteren. —Rich red, shaded lilac. Very tall ; 4 feet.	1/6
Market Glory. —Rich brilliant carmine, large feathery plumes ; 3 feet.	1/6
Princess Juliana. —Rich rosy crimson, very free flowering ; 3 feet ..	1/6
Wm. Reeves. —An exceedingly handsome new variety, with rich deep crimson spikes of flowers ; 2½ feet	2/-

OUR SELECTION of SIX DISTINCT ASTILBES for 7/6.

BAPTISIA.

australis. —A fine herbaceous plant growing about 3 feet high, with sea-green foliage and delicate Lupin-like flowers of rich blue ..	1/-
--	-----

BUPHTHALMUM.

*salicifolium. —A dwarf perennial of free-flowering habit, with quantities of bright yellow daisy-like flowers. Very hardy ; 1½ feet	1/-
---	-----

CAMPANULA—The Harebell.

Beautiful Summer-flowering perennials in most cases with foliage clustered close to the ground, from which rise spikes of pendulous bell-shaped flowers. Thriving in any cool moist position.

celtidifolia. —Light mauve-blue flowers in large masses ; 4 feet	1/-
glomerata superba. —Terminal heads of rich blue flowers ; 1 foot	1/-
grandis. —A new species of similar habit to <i>C. persicifolia</i> , but of more sturdy habit, and with more expanded blooms, which are deep blue. Grand for cutting ; 3 feet	2/-
persicifolia arenda. —Deep purple double flowers ; 2 feet	1/-
*persicifolia Kingfisher. —Large rich blue ; 2 feet	1/-
persicifolia Moerheimii. —Double white ; 2 feet	1/-
persicifolia. — Pride of Exmouth. A striking novelty with large, wide open double bells of a very rich clear blue. An excellent plant for the perennial border, or for cutting ; 2½ feet	2/-
persicifolia Telham Beauty. —Single china blue ; 3 feet	1/-
primulaefolia. —Bell flowers of rich blue, with violet centre ; 4 feet	1/-
pyramidalis. —Tall, pyramidal heads of bright blue flowers ; 4 feet	1/-

For Dwarf varieties, see Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 92.

CATANANCHE—Cupid's Dart.

caerulea. —A pretty plant that thrives in any sunny position, throwing up quantities of rich blue flowers in Summer	1/-
--	-----

CERATOSTIGMA.

plumbaginoides. —A perennial of dwarf spreading habit, with masses of cobalt-blue flowers in Summer and Autumn ; 6 inches	1/-
--	-----

CHELONE—Turtle Head.

barbata. —A tall-growing perennial with upright spikes of salmon-pink Pentstemon-like flowers ; 4 feet	1/-
---	-----

CLEMATIS.

Davidiana. —A distinct perennial, throwing up in Summer and Autumn spikes of 2 to 3 feet, bearing dense whorls of pale azure-blue Hyacinth-like flowers which are deliciously perfumed. Needs well-drained and fairly rich soil	2/-
--	-----

We are experienced packers of trees and shrubs for long distances.

Cannas

Decorative plants of great beauty, quite hardy, nearly always in flower, magnificent foliage, like the leaves of the Banana; not particular as to soil or situation. Very ornamental plants apart from their surpassingly lovely flowers.

Price, 12/- per dozen.

DWARF VARIETIES, 2 to 3 feet.

- Carmania.**—Deep rosy pink with cream base, edged gold.
- flavescens pallens.**—Cream heavily spotted red.
- Francis Bertie.**—Deep carmine rose with dark veinings.
- Grace Field.**—Deep rose pink, shaded orange.
- Hungaria.**—La France pink with satiny sheen.
- Mrs. J. W. B. Field.**—Well-formed flowers of palest pink. Bronze foliage.
- Pink Beauty.**—Clear pink suffused with cream.
- Queen Charlotte.**—Bright red, heavily edged with gold.

MEDIUM VARIETIES, 3 to 4 feet.

- Carl Waurmann.**—Apricot with golden shadings.
- City of Portland.**—Rosy pink with deeper throat markings.
- Demesne.**—Bright rosy red with salmon shadings.
- Elizabeth Hoss.**—Yellow, densely spotted with crimson.
- Eureka.**—Well-formed flowers of pale cream.
- Ivor Evans.**—Cherry red with yellow throat and gold edge.
- J. B. Vander Shoot.**—Golden yellow spotted with crimson.
- Ochraleuca.**—Cream with primrose edge and tips.
- Oscar Dannecker.**—Golden orange, bronze foliage.
- President.**—Pure scarlet, very large and massive.
- Wintzer's Colossal.**—Large clear bright scarlet. Bronze green foliage.
- Wm. Beary.**—Very bright crimson.
- Woodrow Wilson.**—Large deep carmine pink.

TALL VARIETIES, 5 to 6 feet.

- American Beauty.**—Cerise crimson, deep green foliage.
 - aurea-coccinea-maculata.**—Bright yellow heavily spotted scarlet.
 - Cuba.**—Clear golden yellow, faintly spotted red.
 - Dr. H. Dohrn.**—Large bright crimson.
 - Florence Vaughan.**—Yellow, heavily spotted with scarlet.
 - Fred Benary.**—Orange, bordered yellow, yellow throat.
 - Frau Gartenbaudie.**—Yellow, throat splashed with red.
 - Gabriel Viand.**—Clear bright orange with golden edge.
 - King Humbert.**—Orange scarlet streaked with crimson, foliage deep bronze.
 - Lady Lawrence.**—Clear bright orange, bronze foliage.
 - M. Groebner.**—Deep crimson, dark metallic-red foliage.
 - Mary Miller.**—Deep primrose yellow, flaked with pale carmine.
 - Richard Wallace.**—Yellow splashed with red.
 - rosea superba.**—Pale pink flushed with salmon.
 - Triumph.**—Beautiful bright scarlet, bronze foliage.
 - Mrs. Geo. Strogelm.**—Crimson, bronze foliage.
 - Orange Bedder.**—Golden orange with deep markings and gold throat.
 - The Gem.**—Deep cream, spotted with pale carmine.
 - Wyoming.**—Rich reddish orange, very large flower, bronze foliage.
 - Yellow King Humbert.**—Rich yellow, spotted with orange red.
- CONVALLARIA—The Lily of the Valley.**
- majalis.**—A favourite, deliciously fragrant perennial that requires a shaded position and good rich soil Per dozen, 2/6

Cannas are invaluable for draining damp places.



A SELECTION OF CHOICE BORDER PLANTS.

- No. 1—*CAMPANULA PUSILLA* "MISS WILLMOTT"
(page 92)
No. 2—*SAXIFRAGA CORDIFOLIA* (page 97)
No. 3—*BUPHTHALMUM SALICIFOLIA* (page 79)
No. 4—*LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA* (page 86)

- No. 5—*CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA* "KINGFISHER"
(page 79)
No. 6—*PYRETHRUM* "EILEEN MAY ROBINSON"
(page 89)
No. 7—*INCARVILLEA DELAVAYII* (page 82)

One strong root of each of these plants for 7/-.



Delphiniums

These handsome stately plants produce long, bold flower spikes, ranging in colour from the palest sky blue to the darkest shades of indigo and violet. Some have a tinge of rose, pink, or purple, and the bee-like centre varying from pure white to brown and bronzy-black. Some of the varieties are remarkable for their large single flowers, others for their very double or large semi-double flowers. When grown in bold groups, whether in beds, herbaceous borders, or shrubberies, few plants are so striking, or produce a more brilliant effect during the Summer and early Autumn.

Delphiniums are perfectly hardy, succeeding in any ordinary garden soil well enriched with manure. Before planting, dig the ground deeply, adding plenty of well-decomposed manure. Copious watering in Summer when the weather is dry will secure finer flower spikes, and if, after the first flowering, the plants are cut down, fresh flowering spikes will be produced, thus lengthening the display. They are distinctly lime-loving plants, and frequent dressings of well slacked lime during the Winter and Spring will be found beneficial to the plants, as well as keeping in check slugs which play havoc with the tender shoots.

Mixed Hybrids Per dozen, 9/- and 12/-

DIELYTRA (Dicentra)—The Bleeding Heart or Lyre Flower.

Hardy Spring-flowering perennials with attractive foliage and graceful sprays of flowers. They require a cool sheltered position with plenty of moisture in Summer.

eximia.—Soft fern-like foliage and short racemes of rose flowers .. 1/-

spectabilis.—Bright rose heart-shaped flowers. Very effective .. 1/6

DORONICUM—Harpur Crew.

plantagineum excelsum.—A very showy dwarf perennial with quantities of large golden-yellow Daisy-like flowers in early Spring. Fine for cutting; 2 feet 1/-

ECHINOPS—The Globe Thistle.

humilis.—Large ornamental spiny leaves with heads of bright rich blue globular flowers in Summer. Very fine for cutting; 3 feet .. 1/-

ERIGERON—The Star Wort.

Hardy perennials, producing quantities of Aster-like flowers throughout Summer and Autumn. Very easy of cultivation.

Amos Perry.—Soft lilac blue, very large flowers .. 1/-

Mrs. Gale.—Dwarf, free-flowering, with masses of pale mauve flowers .. 1/-

Quakeress.—Very free flowering, rich rosy lilac .. 1/-

ERYNGIUM—The Sea Holly.

violetta.—An attractive plant with spiny thistle-like violet-blue flowers which, when cut, retain their colour for months; 2 feet .. 1/-

GYPSOPHILA.

Graceful plants for the border with Carnation-like foliage and myriads of tiny flowers in light spreading panicles. They thrive in any sunny, well-drained position, and are lime lovers.

acutifolia.—Very pale pink, single; 3 feet .. 1/-

Bristol Fairy.—Double white, excellent for cutting. This variety is superior to all other double-flowered sorts; 3 feet .. 2/-

paniculata.—Minute single white flowers on hair-like stems; 3 feet .. 1/-

HELENIUM—The Sneezewort.

These are useful perennials, producing large heads of flowers during Summer and Autumn, very suitable for cutting. They like rich moist soil and a sunny, open position.

aurantiacum.—Golden-yellow flowers with darker centre. Very effective; 2½ feet .. 2/-

Chipperfield Orange.—A brilliant orange yellow, streaked with red; 4 feet .. 2/-

Moerheim Beauty.—Large flowers, rich crimson, borne in erect pyramidal heads; 3 feet .. 2/-

rubrum.—Loose heads of large flowers, crimson mahogany. A bold, handsome variety; 4 feet .. 2/-

Good blooms only come to healthy plants in suitable ground.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

HELLEBORUS—Christmas Rose.

Hardy evergreen perennials with single rose-like flowers, produced freely from May to September. They delight in shady positions in any ordinary garden soil enriched with manure. Can be planted throughout the year. The flowers, when cut, last for three or four weeks in water, provided the ends are split.

Mixed colours only, ranging from white, pink, rose, to deep plum.

Strong Flowering Clumps, 1/6 each; 15/- per dozen.

niger.—Clear white, very early flowering 1/6

HEMEROCALLIS—The Day Lily.

Highly decorative herbaceous plants that thrive in damp or moist situations; large, open, lily-shaped flowers and long pale green foliage. Flowering in Spring and Summer.

Aureole.—A most attractive shade of pale orange yellow; 2½ feet .. 1/6

Gold Dust.—Clear soft yellow. Free flowering; 2½ feet .. 1/6

Ochroleuca.—Large pale sulphur-yellow flowers, sweetly scented; 3 feet. 1/6

Orangeman.—Deep rich orange; 2 feet 1/6

Thunbergi.—Beautiful primrose-yellow flowers on tall branching stems; 3 feet 1/6

INCARVILLEA—Pride of China.

***Delavayii.**—Rose-coloured Gloxinia-like flowers in umbels on stout stems 2 feet high. A tuberous-rooted plant with gracefully cut prostrate foliage. Needs a cool well-drained position 1/6

Bearded Flag Iris

Hints on Culture

SITUATION.—Although Bearded Irises will thrive in partially shaded situations, they are really sun-loving plants, and we strongly recommend a full sunny aspect.

SOIL.—Bearded Irises are found in divers places, and in all kinds of soils, yet few plants respond more kindly to generous treatment, such as well-worked and deeply-trenched soil, and if lime is absent, the addition of a little is desirable, especially on heavy soils, and on light soils the addition of chalk is very beneficial.

MANURE.—Impoverished soils are benefited by an application of superphosphate when trenching, and if fertilisers are used, we find Bone Meal as good as any, or any reliable Fish manure. **Avoid using fresh stable manure.**

TIME TO PLANT.—Planting may be done any time from end of December to October. After many years' experience we have found that late planting does not materially deter the flowering, only prevents the plants attaining their normal height.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—It is essential to plant Irises quite shallow, just below the surface and very firm, and transplant every four or five years.

Roots are available for planting from December to October.

Abenda.—Rosy crimson suffused bronze; 3 feet 1/6

Amber Wave.—A luminous amber yellow self-suffused and shot with palest olive bronze. Falls, flushed with violet blue; 3 feet 5/-

Alcazar.—Mauve and reddish purple; 3½ feet 1/-

Ambassadeur.—Bronzy violet and velvety purple; 3 feet 1/-

Ammon.—Sky blue overlaid mauve; 4 feet 1/6

*** Andromede.**—Metallic bronze and pale violet with yellow base; 2 feet .. 2/-

*** Antares.**—Yellow, flecked and tinted red purple; 2½ feet 2/-

Arcturus.—Lemon yellow, veined deep purple; 3 feet 1/6

Helleborus flowers in midwinter.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

BEARDED FLAG IRIS—*continued.*

Argos. —Blue and bronze veined with brown and purple ; 2½ feet	1/-
Aurifero. —Pale rosy lavender veined gold ; 3½ feet	2/6
Beau Sabreur. —Standards yellow, flushed purple ; falls ox-blood red with paler margin ; 3 feet	5/-
Bellatrix. —A most beautiful variety ; standards biscuit, beautifully marked ; falls a fine red shade ; 2½ feet	2/-
Bruno. —Bronze and rich velvety purple ; 2½ feet	3/6
* Cassandra. —Rose violet and deep purple ; 2½ feet	2/-
Cassiope. —Bronze flushed blue and marked with brown ; 2½ feet	1/6
* Chasseur. —The best dark yellow ; 2½ feet	2/6
Citronella. —Yellow, falls blotched with bronze ; 2½ feet	2/-
Clara Noyes. —A combination of pink and apricot tones, suggesting the blending of the Talisman Rose. Medium size blooms	5/-
Crusader. —Large violet blue ; 3½ feet	1/6
Daffodil. —A strong, well-branched yellow of free-flowering habit. The colour is clear canary yellow, with violet-brown reticulations ; 3½ feet ..	5/-
Dalmatica. —One of the best clear blues ; 3½ feet	1/-
Dido. —Bright mauve overlaid bronze ; 2½ feet	1/6
Don Quixote. —Deep lavender overlaid yellow ; 3½ feet	2/-
Eden Philpotts. —Dark lavender blue ; 3 feet	1/-
Etoile du Martin. —Cream flushed with pale blue ; 2½ feet	2/-
Feronia. —Rose bronze lined with crimson ; 4 feet	1/-
Flaming Sword. —Golden yellow and crimson maroon ; 2 feet	1/-
Fortuna. —Amber and yellow lined brown ; 3 feet	3/6
* Fra Angelico. —Bronze shading to gold, flushed pale blue ; 2½ feet	2/-
Frivolite. —Standards old rose, suffused and shot with gold ; falls are violet rose, lightly pencilled red violet at the throat. The flowers are large and beautifully formed ; 3 feet	5/-
Freida Mohr. —Lavender pink and rosy mauve ; 4 feet	3/6
George Yeld. —Apricot yellow and wine red ; 3½ feet	2/-
Glowing Embers. —Highly-coloured flowers, standards bright violet, falls Dahlia purple, shaded gold	2/6
Gold Imperial. —Yellow and rich orange ; 2½ feet	1/6
Gold Top. —Tall and well branched. Standards rich old gold ; falls red violet edged old gold	3/6
Golden Glory. —A clear yellow self ; fine strong grower	2/6
Grace Sturtevant. —Huge, velvety, chocolate-brown flowers, enhanced by an intense ochre-yellow beard. A magnificent grower ; 3 feet	7/6
Hakador. —Pale rosy plum and white ; 3 feet	1/-
Halo. —Rich purple blue ; 3 feet	1/-
* Harmony. —Rich violet purple ; 2 feet	2/-
Helios. —A very choice tall yellow ; enormous flowers of perfect form and heavy substance. Falls pencilled lightly	7/6
Imperator. —Violet and reddish bronze ; 3 feet	1/6
Indian Chief. —A very beautiful variety. Standards pinkish red ; falls deep, rich velvety red. Tall and large ; 3½ feet	5/-
Lady Chas. Allom. —Rich blue self ; 3½ feet	1/-
* Lent A. Williamson. —Lavender violet and velvety purple ; 3 feet	2/-
Leone Trenance. —Medium size pale lavender ; 2 feet	1/-
Lord of June. —Large lavender blue and violet blue ; 3½ feet	1/-
Madam Cheri. —Violet tinted pink and yellow ; 4 feet	1/-
Magnifica. —Light violet blue and reddish violet ; 4 feet	1/6
Marechal Ney. —A brilliant red Iris with a chestnut tone. The flowers are of fine form and good substance. Growth strong and vigorous ; 2½ feet.	7/6

Plant Irises in a sunny aspect.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

BEARDED FLAG IRIS—*continued.*

Melpomene. —Dark violet blue and rosy blue; 4 feet	1/-
Midgard. —A beautiful blend of yellow and pink, quite distinct, and giving a definite pink effect. The large blooms have ruffled edges; 3 feet ..	3/6
Mildred Presby. —Cream and yellow; 2½ feet	1/6
Ministre F. David. —Massive flower of superb form. Standards silky red purple. Falls velvety, glowing, dark red purple. Very beautiful ..	5/-
Mirasol. —Yellow self, unmarred by veining. Large blooms on well-branched stems	3/6
Moa. —Pure violet purple, enormous blooms; 2½ feet	3/6
Moonbeam. —A clear pure sulphur yellow self with no markings; the beard is of similar tone. A robust grower with stout stems, and very free flowering; 2 feet	2/6
Morning Splendour. —Rich deep red-purple tones. A magnificent Iris, splendid in habit, form, and substance; 3½ feet	2/-
Mrs. Chas. Pearson. —Rosy mauve blotched white; 4 feet	1/6
Mrs. H. F. Bowles. —A most novel and delightful shade of soft brown, overlaid old gold, falls a brilliant brick red; 3 feet	1/6
Mrs. Walter Brewster. —Lavender blue and violet; 3 feet	1/-
Neptune. —Large bright pale blue; 3 feet	1/-
Orion. —Smoky violet and purple; 2½ feet	1/6
Pluie d'Or. —A tall golden-yellow self; fine strong grower	2/6
Purissima. —The loveliest white, absolutely pure. Tall, huge, and well branched. Perfect form; 4 feet	3/6
Rayo-de-Sol. —A clear yellow self, without any markings. Large, and of good form. Very bright colour	3/6
Red Wing. —A red self, with undertone of brown. Broad petalled, large, tall, and fine in every way	3/6
Rialgar. —A most outstanding variety. The standards are clear buttercup yellow with heavily striped bronze falls; 2 feet	2/-
Sacramento. —Very large flowers, the white ground edged and reticulated with red purple; beard orange	7/6
San Francisco. —A truly lovely Iris. Both standards and falls distinctly edged blue lavender. Very large, and many blooms are open at once; 4 feet	5/-
Sequoiah. —A tall rich red of fine form and branching habit. Large blooms with falls of heavy texture. An outstanding variety	3/6
Shasta. —Snow white, with a few faint amber reticulations. Of fine form and excellent substance. A magnificent white variety; 3½ feet ..	2/-
Sir Galahad. —An improved Magnifica. The warm, crisp colour makes this variety most conspicuous	2/6
* Souvenir de M. Gaudichau. —Large deep violet purple; 3 feet	2/-
Titan. —Light violet blue, very large and massive; 3 feet	1/6
Titus. —Large rosy mauve; 3 feet	1/-
Vega. —A medium blue-toned variety of unusual colouring; 2½ feet ..	1/-
Vesper Gold. —A very dainty and attractive variety. The flowers are of medium size with honey-yellow standards, faintly suffused bronze. Falls yellow with brown reticulations; 3 feet	2/6
Watteau. —Silver blue veined with purple; 2½ feet	1/-
Wedgewood. —A beautiful rich clear blue; 4 feet	1/-
W. R. Dykes. —The largest and most distinct yellow Iris in existence. Rich chrome yellow in both standards and falls. A very rich orange beard lights the flower. A magnificent Iris; 3 feet	7/6
Yellow Pearl. —A large luminous pale primrose yellow. Tall and well branched	5/-
Zilia. —Dark lavender blue overlaid rose; 3½ feet	1/-

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

COLLECTIONS OF BEARDED FLAG IRIS.

Twelve of the choicest and best sorts. Our selection for 18/-.

Twelve very good varieties. Our selection for 12/-.

Twelve nice varieties for Garden Display. Our selection for 9/-.

COLLECTION OF IRISES.

Coloured Plate Collection of Iris—Eight varieties, as illustrated in natural colours, opposite page 81.

One strong root of each for 15/-

IRIS KAEMPFERI (The Clematis-flowered Iris of Japan).

Flowers of exquisite beauty, the colours ranging from finest white, through various shades of violet blue, to the darkest purple. Some varieties are what may be called selfs, whilst others are beautifully veined, spotted, or blotched.

These Irises require very moist rich conditions, and are very useful for planting around the edges of lily ponds.

Price—1/6 each ; 15/- per dozen.

Kniphofia

Formerly known under the name of Tritoma, and grown in one colour only, these stately herbaceous plants have now attained a wide range of form and colouring, owing to the introduction of new species and the raising of hybrids.

They succeed in any garden soil in a sunny position with ample room for them to develop into clumps which, when established, throw up dozens of their majestic spikes, rising, as in dwarf varieties, from 2 to 3 feet up to 6 to 8 feet, or even more in some of the new hybrids. With the selection of varieties now available, they can be had in bloom at all seasons of the year, even in the dull months of Winter.

DWARF VARIETIES, 2 to 3 feet.

Baby Joy. —Free-flowering orange red	1/6
Drummer Boy. —Bright orange, very slender spikes	1/6
F. Crommelin. —Bright tango shaded orange	1/6
Little Treasure. —Bright orange shaded with salmon	1/6
Leonie. —Free-flowering deep orange red	1/6
Saffro. —Sulphur yellow tipped red	1/6
Salmonea. —Salmon, paling as the flowers open	1/6

TALL VARIETIES, 4 to 6 feet.

Austral Giant. —Massive heads of crimson and yellow flowers	2/6
Captain Seabrook. —Fine spikes of rich apricot shading to yellow	2/-
Ensifolia. —Rich golden yellow, flowering in midwinter	1/6
Golden King. —Well-formed spikes of rich golden yellow	2/-
Major Ward. —A combination of lemon yellow and red. Very showy	2/-
Millicent Charama. —Large heads of amber shading to yellow	2/-
Nobilis. —Massive spikes of rich orange scarlet	2/-
Noble Prince. —Attractive heads of rich orange red	2/-
Robert E. Lee. —Thin tapering spikes of salmon red	2/-
Rouge et Soufre. —Tall spikes of flowers red on top half and yellow on lower half, quite novel and attractive	2/-

Iris Duke of York has a delicious perfume.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

KNIPHOFIA—*continued.*

Stanley Collins. —Clear yellow tipped with bright red	1/6
Yellow Prince. —Bright golden yellow. Summer flowering	2/-
Yellow Nobilis. —Strong spikes of self yellow	2/-

COLLECTIONS OF KNIPHOFIAS.

Six strong roots of Dwarf varieties.	Our selection for 7/6.
Six strong roots of Tall varieties.	Our selection for 10/-.

LIATRIS—The Blazing Star.

spicata.—An attractive plant with stiff, erect stems of rich mauve flowers, which open from the top of the spike first; 3 feet 1/-

LYCHNIS—The Jerusalem Cross.

***chalcidonica.**—Erect-growing plant with large heads of bright scarlet flowers produced through Summer and Autumn. Very hardy; 3 feet 1/-

For Dwarf varieties, see Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 95.

Lilium—The True Lily

AVAILABLE APRIL TO AUGUST.

The conditions essential to success in growing Lilies may be generally summarised thus: A cool rooting medium in open porous soil, perfect drainage, and shade from hot sun.

- auratum.**—The golden-rayed Lily of Japan. A magnificent Lily that thrives in the cool hill soils. Large, richly-spotted blooms; 4 feet. 2/6 and 3/6
- croceum.**—The Orange Lily. Large, full, open, rich orange flowers in large umbels; 3 feet 2/-
- elegans** (Thunbergianum).—A dwarf-growing, free-flowering variety, with large, cup-shaped orange-crimson flowers; 2 feet 1/6
- Henryii.**—A hardy and vigorous grower. Flowers with reflexing petals soft orange yellow; 5 to 6 feet 1/6
- longiflorum.**—The Christmas Lily. A beautiful pure white trumpet, opening at the end of the year; 2 feet .. 6/- per dozen .. 9d.
- Martagon.**—Graceful reflexing lightly-spotted purple flowers. Strong growing; 3 feet 2/-
- pardalinum.**—The Leopard Lily. Bright orange scarlet, freely spotted purple. An easily-grown Lily that requires plenty of moisture at the roots; 4 feet 1/-
- Philippinense formosanum.**—A very graceful Lily with grassy foliage and very long trumpet-shaped flowers, white with reddish brown shading on exterior; 5 feet 1/6
- Regale.**—The Regal Lily. The finest and most easily grown of all Lilioms. Strong, sturdy, leafy stems, bearing in late December large trumpet-shaped flowers of great substance. Waxy white flushed yellow with golden anthers, reflex of petals banded ruby red. 9d. each; 7/6 per dozen.

- speciosum album.**—Large, handsome, spotless white flowers of firm texture; 4 feet 1/6
- speciosum rubrum.**—Free-flowering variety of rich deep pink; 4 feet. 1/6
- tigrinum.**—The Tiger Lily. Bright orange-scarlet flowers, covered with brown spots; 4 feet 1/-
- tigrinum flore pleno.**—The Double-flowered Tiger Lily 1/-

Kniphofias make a gay display and thrive anywhere.

Lupinus polyphyllus—

Perennial Lupins.

Leguminosae.

The perennial Lupins are amongst the most attractive of all herbaceous plants, producing tufts of soft green foliage, from which arise in succession from October onwards, stately spikes of bloom. The long, towering spikes are very effective for cutting. They delight in full sun and thrive in any garden soil that is well drained and not too heavily manured, though an occasional dressing of lime is very beneficial.

Roots available for planting from May to October.

Mixed Hybrids.—A very fine strain, containing a good mixture of colours ranging from the palest pink, through rose, carmine, mauve, and blue to the deepest of purples. Mixed colours only, per dozen .. 9/-

MONARDA—The Bergamot.

Showy free-flowering perennials with dense masses of flowers, with coloured bracts. Of very easy culture, thriving in any good soil.

purpurea.—Violet purple 1/-

NEPETA—The Catmint.—See Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 95.

Paeonia—Herbaceous Paeony

The reasons for the popularity of the modern race of Herbaceous Paeonies are the ease with which they are grown, their hardiness, permanence in the garden when once established, the size and wide range of colour, and the fragrance of many of the varieties, and their usefulness either for cutting or landscape effects. They do very well in partial shade. Old flowers should be trimmed off. Plant from April to August.

Adolphe Rousseau.—Deep, brilliant red, metallic reflex. Large, semi-double flowers 2/-

Albert Crousse.—Delicate shell pink, centre flecked with light carmine. 2/-

Alice Crousse.—Violet rose, centre fading to nearly white; large, loose, globular flowers 2/-

Duchess de Nemours.—Sulphur white, to pure snow white in centre. Early flowering 2/-

Festivia maxima.—Pure white, centre flecked with crimson rose .. 2/-

Monsieur Jules Elie.—Lilac pink, shading to deep rose pink at base of petals. The whole flower overlaid with a sheen of silver .. 2/-

Neomie Demay.—Flesh rose, with silvery reflex. Early flowering .. 2/-

Suzanne Dessert.—Pure mauve, centre splashed crimson, very large flowers 2/-

Suzette.—Bengal-rose overlaid with delicate purple-carmine shadings, petals intermingled with golden stamens 2/-

Victor Hugo.—Brilliant carmine-red, large globular flowers .. 2/-

OUR SELECTION of SIX GOOD PAEONIES for 10/-.

SERVICE.

We specially desire to be of service to all garden lovers, and are ready to give free advice, suggestions, and assistance to any of our clients in their horticultural difficulties.

Paeonies prefer partial shade.

Phlox decussata

These grand perennials deserve a prominent place in all hardy flower borders, or where breaks of brilliant colours are required during Summer and early Autumn. When cut, their large heads of bloom go a long way in floral decorations.

They succeed in almost any soil with manure, but are benefited by a mulching of decomposed manure in Spring, and in hot weather by occasional soakings of water. An open situation suits them best.

The Perennial Phlox has been greatly improved during the last few years, the result being larger and bolder heads, with individual flowers twice and three times the size of those of the older kinds. The varieties offered below include the finest of the new introductions.

Price—12/- per doz.

- Aegir.**—Brilliant scarlet red. Dwarf and free flowering.
- *Commander-in-Chief.**—Crimson red, with darker eye, very striking. Dwarf, compact habit.
- Coquillicot.**—Bright orange scarlet, very effective.
- *Dr. Königshofer.**—Bright orange scarlet, with blood-red eye.
- Etna.**—Deep coral red, maroon eye, immense truss.
- *Europa.**—Snow-white, with attractive carmine-red eye.
- *Evangeline.**—Clear rose pink, with dark eye. Tall.
- Grupphenkonigin.**—Satin rose, with dark eye, enormous truss, tall growing.
- *H. Hirth.**—Clear rosy pink, rosy-scarlet eye.
- *Homeland.**—Brilliant dark orange red, large truss.
- Lottie Kohlet.**—White, with small red eye. Very pretty.
- *Marie S. Jacob.**—Pale lilac, with white eye. Enormous broad truss.
- Mia Ruys.**—Pure, spotless white. Very large flower. Dwarf habit.
- *Mrs. Ethel Prichard.**—Clear rosy mauve, very large flower and truss; tall-growing. One of the best.
- Mrs. Milly Hoboken.**—Soft clear pink, large erect truss, a very attractive variety.
- *Mrs. H. J. Jones.**—Deep mauve, with brilliant carmine eye, large pip and truss. Very effective.
- *Mrs. Noorderwier.**—Fine rosy red, with white eye. Very effective. Tall.
- New Bird.**—Rich crimson, large truss, early and free-flowering.
- *Rijnstroom.**—Rose pink, a very fine variety.
- *Thor.**—Salmon pink, enormous pip; dwarf and compact.
- Titanic.**—Deep rosy pink; enormous pip; dwarf and compact.
- *W. Watson.**—Deep pink, with dark eye. Extra large flowers.

COLLECTION OF PHLOX.

Coloured Plate Collection of Phlox—13 varieties, as reproduced in natural colour, opposite page 49.

One strong root of each for	12/-
Three strong roots of each for	30/-

PHYSOSTEGIA—The Dragon's Head.

- virginiana.**—A hardy perennial, producing in Summer and Autumn tall, erect spikes of mauve pink Salvia-like flowers; 3 feet 1/-
- Vivid.**—A glorious Autumn-flowering plant eminently suitable as a rock or front of border plant. Brilliant rosy-crimson flowers on stout stems very freely produced. The plant is of excellent bushy habit; 1 foot 2/-

Varieties marked * are illustrated in this Handbook.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS

PLATYCODON—The Balloon Flower.

Mariesii.—A hardy perennial tuberous-rooted plant with large deep blue Campanula-like flowers. The buds are inflated like a balloon. They thrive in any open situation ; 12 inches 1/-

POLEMONIUM—Jacob's Ladder.

Hardy perennial free-flowering bushy plants, with Clover-like foliage and spikes of small pea-shaped flowers in Summer.

caeruleum.—Rich deep blue 1/-

POTERIUM.

obtusum.—Long, graceful spikes of bright rose-pink feathery flowers throughout Summer. Very effective soft green foliage ; 4 feet .. 1/6

Pyrethrum

Showy and useful perennials, with feathery foliage and large single semi-double or double flowers, produced on stems 18 inches to 2 feet long. They are amongst the most useful of all flowers for cutting, preferring a good, rich loamy soil in an open situation, with plenty of moisture in Summer. Plant from May to September.

***Eileen May Robinson.**—Single clear shell pink, with yellow centre. A most refined and pleasing flower. One of the finest of all for cutting.
10/- per dozen 1/-

Harold Robinson.—Very large rich rose crimson, stiff erect stems.
Single 12/- per dozen 1/3

James Kelway.—Single bright scarlet with yellow centre. Very free flowering 10/- per dozen 1/-

Mrs. Bateman Brown.—Single, rosy-crimson, very large flowers of good form 12/- per dozen 1/3

Pink Perfection.—Single bright rose pink, lighter towards the centre.
12/- per dozen 1/3

Queen Mary.—Double, pink shaded with salmon, a fine full flower of great beauty 12/- per dozen 1/3

Valerie Ham.—Crimson red, very large flowers with long erect stems .. 1/3
12/- per dozen.

RUDBECKIA—The Cone Flower.

Hardy perennials growing 4 to 6 feet high, and producing Sunflower-like flowers in Summer and Autumn. Very fine for cutting.

Autumn Glory.—Large single, golden-yellow, with cone-like centre ; 6 feet 1/-

Golden Glow.—Large flowers, double deep golden yellow ; 6 feet .. 1/-

purpurea (Echinacea).—Petals deep ruby, long and narrow, with large cone-like centre ; 4 feet 1/-

SALVIA—Perennial Salvias.

Very showy border plants of branching habit, flowers in dense spikes throughout Summer and Autumn. Very effective, and thriving anywhere.

azurea.—Clear sky blue ; 4 feet 1/-

Bethellii.—Bright rose pink tipped with white ; 4 feet 1/-

leucantha (barbata).—Rich purple with silvery foliage. Flowering in Winter ; 4 feet 1/-

patens.—Rich blue, very large flowers, requires slight protection ; 3 feet. 1/-

pratense tenora.—Long spikes of rich purple flowers, very free flowering ; 3 feet 1/-

No order is too small to be capably handled.

PERENNIAL AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS

SAXIFRAGA.—See Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 97.

SENECIO—The Groundsel.

clivorum Othello.—A moisture-loving plant, ideal for planting at the margins of streams or pools. Large, luxuriant foliage, with dark stems, and rich orange, massive Cineraria-like flowers in Summer ; 3 feet 2/6

SPIRAEA—The Dropwort.

filipendula plena.—The double Dropwort. Numerous branching spikes of feathery white flowers, fine fern-like foliage. A good plant for naturalising in damp positions ; 2 feet 1/6

STATICE—The Sea Lavender.

latifolia.—Large oval foliage which lies flat on the ground. Flowers lavender blue, produced in large branching panicles. Very useful for cutting 1/6

STOKESIA—The Cornflower Aster.

cyanea.—Very hardy evergreen perennial, producing large blue Aster-like flowers on 12-inch stems during the greater part of the year .. 1/-

THALICTRUM—The Meadow Rue.

diptercarpum.—Tall spikes of 4 feet, covered with masses of small mauve flowers. Very dainty and effective for cutting and arranging with other flowers. Thrives in good rich soil 1/-

TROLLIUS—The Globe Flower.

The Globe Flowers are amongst the earliest perennials to make a show in the Spring. They do best in well-enriched soil, in moist or damp positions.

Fire Globe.—Dark orange ; 2 feet 1/6

Goldquelle.—Beautiful orange yellow ; 2 feet 1/6

Herbert Asquith.—Glowing orange ; 2½ feet 1/6

Orange Globe.—Rich orange ; 2 feet 1/6

Yellow Prince.—Clear bright yellow ; 2 feet. 1/6

TULBAGIA.

violacea.—An evergreen bulbous plant producing trusses of violet-mauve flowers throughout the greater part of the year. Very hardy ; 2 feet. 1/-

TWEEDIA—syn. *Oxyptalum*.

caerulea.—A hardy perennial, with silvery-grey foliage and pretty star-shaped pale blue flowers, opening almost throughout the year, and followed by long pods. Thrives in sunny, well-drained situation. 1/-

VERONICA.—See Alpine and Rock Garden Plants, page 98.

VIOLET (*Viola odorata*).

Useful, popular, sweetly-perfumed bordering plants, with both double and single flowers.

Admiral Avellan.—Reddish purple. The Red Violet .. 3/6 per dozen

Count Brazza.—Double, pure white, very free-flowering. Per dozen .. 5/-

John Raddenbury.—Clear pale blue with white eye .. 3/6 per dozen

King of the Doubles.—Large double blue and white .. 3/6 per dozen

Marie Louise.—Double rich deep blue 5/- per dozen

Neapolitan.—Double pale mauve, a free-flowering variety. 5/- per dozen

Odorata-sulphurea.—Single, clear sulphur-yellow, small flowers. Per dozen .. 5/-

Princess Mary.—Giant flowers of a rich violet blue with a distinct cushion of extra petals in the centre 3/6 per dozen

Princess of Wales.—Single deep violet, very large flowers on long stems 3/6 per dozen

Sea Lavender lasts for months when cut.

Alpine and Rock Garden Plants

These plants cover a very wide range of forms from the tiny moss-like growth such as *Arenaria* to the spreading shrub-like habit of the *Cotoneasters* and other hard-wooded plants.

Each has its particular place and purpose in the furnishing of the Rock Garden, the object of which should be to provide something interesting and attractive at all seasons.

COLLECTIONS.

We shall be pleased to supply collections of rock plants, as follows :—

- 12 distinct plants, named, for 9/-.
- 25 distinct plants, named, for 17/6.
- 50 distinct plants, named, for 32/6.

ACAENA—New Zealand Burr.

Pretty trailing plants with fern-like foliage. Suitable for crazy-paving. Very hardy.

- adscendens.**—A tall variety with glaucous blue foliage ; 6 inches .. 1/-
- Buchananii.**—A carpet of beautiful green foliage ; 2 inches .. 1/-
- inermis.**—Foliage is a lovely bronze-green colour ; 2 inches .. 1/-
- microphylla.**—Small bronze foliage, covered in Summer with spiny fruit ; 1 inch .. 1/-
- Pritchardii.**—A lovely variety with silvery foliage ; 2 inches .. 1/-

AJUGA—Bugle Flower.

- reptans atropurpurea.**—A very hardy and quick-growing spreader, with purple-bronze foliage and blue flowers ; 6 inches .. 1/-
- reptans multicolor.**—One of the most outstanding plants for the Rock Garden, the rich bronze foliage is irregularly splashed with various shades of pink and orange. Very showy during the Summer and Autumn ; 6 inches .. 1/6

ALYSSUM—Gold Dust.

- saxatile.**—Produces sheets of intense golden-yellow flowers in the Spring. Very suitable for a sunny position ; 6 inches .. 1/-

ARABIS—Rock Cress.

- albida fl. pl.**—A carpeting plant with double white flowers. Thrives in a hot, dry situation ; 6 inches .. 1/-

ARENARIA—Sandwort.

- Dwarf moss-like creepers which are excellent for covering any shady rocks.
- balearica.**—Delicate green foliage covered with tiny white flowers ; 1 inch .. 1/-
- caespitosa** (*Spergula pilifera*).—Forms a carpet of bright green ; 2 inches. 1/-
- caespitosa aurea** (*Spergula aurea*).—A golden form of the above .. 1/-

ARMERIA—Thrift.

Very hardy dwarf plants, forming neat tufts of dark-green foliage close to the ground.

- Isobel Burdett.**—A very beautiful variety, producing its rich pink flowers almost throughout the year on stems 9 inches high .. 1/-
- mauritanica.**—A compact variety with white flowers on 3-inch stems .. 1/-
- Vindictine.**—A very attractive variety with rich rose crimson flowers ; 6 inches .. 1/-

ARTEMISIA—Dusty Miller.

- Stelleriana.**—A dwarf species with silvery-grey foliage and yellow flowers. Thrives in a dry position ; 9 inches .. 1/-

ASPERULA—The Woodruff.

- odorata.**—A dwarf plant with attractive foliage and masses of fairy-like white flowers .. 1/-

Why not make an Alpine Garden ?

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

ASTER—Michaelmas Daisy.

This popular race is of very easy culture and flowers freely.

alpinus Farrerii. (Big Bear).—A distinct variety with deep violet flowers ; 12 inches 1/-

alpinus subcaeruleus.—Mauve flowers with a yellow eye ; 9 inches .. 1/-

AUBRIETIA—Wall Cress.

Russell's Crimson.—An excellent plant, producing masses of purple-crimson flowers. Suitable for a dry, sunny spot 1/-

BELLIUM—Daisy.

minutum.—A very small-foliaged plant with tiny pinkish-white flowers on 2-inch stems ; very hardy 1/-

CALOCEPHALUS—The Coast Garland Flower.

Brownii.—An attractive plant of dwarf shrubby habit, with bright silvery stems and yellow flowers. Thrives close to the sea 1/-

CAMPANULA—Harebell.

These beautiful spreading Summer-flowering perennials thrive in cool, moist positions.

carpatica.—Large rich blue cup-shaped flowers ; 6 inches 1/-

collina.—A splendid species with deep blue bells ; 9 inches 1/-

garganica.—Bright blue star-shaped flowers with a white centre ; 4 inches 1/-

garganica W. H. Paine.—Violet blue star-shaped flowers with white centre ; 3 inches 1/-

glomerata superba.—Terminal heads of rich blue flowers ; 12 inches .. 1/-

istriacea.—Sky-blue stars and attractive cut foliage ; 3 inches 1/-

muralis.—A good trailing variety with countless deep blue bells ; 6 inches 1/-

Poscharskyana.—Long sprays of open lavender-blue flowers. Strong growing ; 9 inches 1/6

pulla.—Drooping bells of deep purple 3 inches 1/-

***pusilla Miss Willmott.**—Dwarf masses of light blue bells. Very effective ; 4 inches 1/-

Riverslea.—Large clear violet-blue flowers ; 9 inches 1/-

rotundifolia.—English Harebell. Dainty blue bells on thin wiry stems ; 9 inches 1/-

CERASTIUM—Snow in Summer.

tomentosum.—Soft silvery foliaged trailer with small white flowers. Very suitable for hanging over rocks 1/-

CHEIRANTHUS—Alpine Wallflower.

linifolius.—A pretty trailing plant with attractive single mauve flowers. Thrives anywhere ; 6 inches 1/-

CISTUS—The Rock Rose.

algarvensis.—A dwarf spreading shrub, covered in Spring with bright yellow blooms with a deep chocolate eye ; 18 inches 1/6

COREOPSIS.

rosea.—A small pink-flowered perennial variety, suitable for any open position ; 9 inches 1/-

COTONEASTER.

congesta horizontalis horizontalis Hodginsii horizontalis variegata microphylla thymifolia	}	See Trees and Shrubs, page 15.
--	---	--------------------------------

COTULA—Leptinella.

Hastii.—Rich dark-green prostrate creeper with small ferny leaves. Inconspicuous flowers ; 2 inches 1/-

Dwarf Campanulas are a delight in Summer.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

CRUCIANELLA—Cross Wort.

stylosa.—A trailer with masses of green foliage covered for months with round heads of pretty pink bugle flowers; 9 inches 1/-

CUPRESSUS—Cypress.

Lawsoniana argentea compacta
Lawsoniana Fletcherii } See Trees and Shrubs, page 19.

CYCLAMEN.

neapolitanum.—The Ivy-leaved Cyclamen with dainty rose-pink flowers. Quite hardy in a well-drained shady position; 6 inches 1/6

DIANTHUS—Alpine Pinks.

A charming race, forming dense cushions of moss-like foliage, which is covered with dainty flowers on thin wiry stems in the Spring.

alpinus.—A gem of the race, with large rosy-red flowers on 2-inch stems. 1/-

alpestris.—Little fringed flowers of soft pink; 6 inches 1/-

arvenensis.—Grey-green foliage and bright pink flowers; 6 inches .. 1/-

deltoides.—Dwarf prostrate grower with single bright pink flowers; 6 inches 1/-

graniticus.—Very dwarf and spreading. Flowers bright crimson .. 1/-

squarrosus.—A splendid dwarf variety with deeply-fringed white flowers; 6 inches 1/-

DIASCIA.

barbarea.—A very hardy easily-grown plant with pretty salmon-pink flowers, having white spurs 1/-

EPILOBIUM—Willow Herb.

nummularifolium.—A quick-creeping plant with green-bronze foliage and minute white flowers. Very hardy 1/-

EPIMEDIUM—Barren Wort.

Very hardy plants with delicate foliage, which colours brilliantly in the Autumn; should be grown in partial shade with plenty of moisture.

alpinum.—Sprays of bronze red and yellow flowers; 6 inches 1/6

lilacina.—A dainty lilac-coloured variety with pale green foliage; 9 inches 1/6

niveum.—Dainty flowers of pure white; 6 inches 1/6

rubrum.—Deep red flowers, foliage a deep bronze; 9 inches 1/6

ERINUS.

alpinus Dr. Hanelle.—Very dwarf plant with bright carmine flowers. Does best in a well-drained situation; 3 inches 1/-

ERYSIMUM—Perennial Wallflower.

pulchellum.—Small tufted plants with a profusion of yellow flowers; 4 inches 1/-

FAUCARIA—The Tiger's Jaw.

tigrina.—An attractive succulent with jaw-like leaves and bright yellow flowers 1/-

FUCHSIA.

procumbens.—A trailer with round leaves and bronze-yellow flowers, followed by berries which turn red in the Winter 1/6

pumila.—Tom Thumb. Very dwarf shrubby variety of about 12 inches, covered with pendulous flowers 1/-

GENTIANA—The Gentian.

These lovely and hardy plants should have a place in every rock garden. They need a moist and shady position.

acaulis.—Big, almost stemless, trumpets, of richest blue; 4 inches .. 1/6

Macaulayi Wells' Variety.—Large wide open trumpets of brilliant turquoise blue, produced in great numbers on trailing runners; 6 inches 2/6

sino-ornata.—Immense dark-blue trumpets; 4 inches 1/6

Dianthus alpinus is a gem.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

GERANIUM—Crane's Bill.

The Alpine Geraniums are of very easy culture, and will thrive in any spot. They are all semi-trailers.

Endressii.—A good variety, having rose-coloured flowers ; 12 inches .. 1/-

Rose Claire.—A sport from Endressii with large blue flowers veined with rosy salmon ; 9 inches 1/-

Russell Pritchard.—A pretty hybrid, producing masses of deep rose flowers ; 12 inches 1/-

sanguineum.—Large flowers of rich crimson purple ; 12 inches .. 1/-

Traversii.—Soft silvery foliage and palest pink flowers ; 9 inches .. 1/-

GEUM—Avens.

Borisii.—A low-growing plant, producing a succession of large orange-scarlet flowers on 12-inch stems 1/-

GLOBULARIA.

nudicaulis (vulgaris).—A dwarf plant with prostrate foliage and attractive rich blue flowers 1/-

GYPSOPHILA—The Chalk Plant.

repens rosea.—A dwarf, trailing plant with grey foliage, covered in Spring and Summer with attractive pale pink flowers 1/-

HELIANTHEMUM—The Sun Rose.

The Sun Roses are dwarf free-flowering trailers. They like the full sun, and do well in any garden soil.

Attraction.—Rich orange, with dark centre 1/-

Rose Queen.—Soft clear pink 1/-

serpyllum plenum.—Double bright yellow 1/-

Sudbury Gem.—Rich rosy cerise 1/-

venustum plenum.—Double rich crimson 1/-

HELVINIA.

Soleirolia.—A close rich green carpeter for covering rock crevices. Requires a fairly moist situation ; 1 inch 1/-

HEPATICA—Liver Leaf.

angulosa.—A beautiful plant from Alpine woods in Eastern Europe. Evergreen leaves and sky-blue Anemone-like flowers. Grows best in shade 1/6

HERNIARIA.

glabra.—A persistent soft green close carpet of foliage, valuable for crazy paving 1/-

HOLCUS.

Bulbosa variegata.—A bulbous-rooted green and white grass about 9 inches. Very hardy 1/-

HOUSTONIA—Bluets.

caerulea.—A fine plant for carpeting in any cool, shady spot. Pale blue star-shaped flowers ; 3 inches 1/-

HYPERICUM—St. John's Wort.

Pretty trailing plants of dainty appearance, which do well in a dry, sunny spot.

fragilis.—Large yellow flowers and pretty glaucous foliage ; 6 inches .. 1/-

Moserianum tricolor.—A delightful dwarf shrub of 2 feet, with foliage of green, cream, and pink. Yellow flowers 1/6

rhodopeum.—A prostrate grey tuft of oblong foliage. Very dwarf .. 1/-

HYPSELLA.

longiflora.—Mats of dark green leaves, with small white, semi-trumpet-shaped flowers streaked with crimson ; 2 inches 1/-

IRIS.

rubro-marginata.—Deep, smoky-red flowers. Foliage ringed red at edges ; 4 inches 1/6

Lovely Gentians thrive in a moist shady spot.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

IRIS—*continued.*

- pumila atrocaerulea.**—Rich purple with a blue beard ; 6 inches .. 1/-
pumila Blue Beard.—Very light blue with a rich blue beard ; 6 inches. 1/-
pumila Charmant.—Pale silvery blue with dark purple markings ;
 6 inches 1/-
pumila Orange Prince.—Clear yellow with an orange beard ; 6 inches. 1/-

JUNIPERUS—Juniper.

- africana**
chinensis Pfitzeriana
prostrata } See Trees and Shrubs, page 32.

LINARIA—The Toad Flax.

- purpurea.**—Deep rich purple 1/-

LIPPIA—Fog Fruit.

- nodiflora.**—A very dwarf creeping plant which bears minute spikes of
 pink Verbena-like flowers. Requires a warm, dry spot 1/-

LITHOSPERMUM—Gromwell.

- prostratum.**—Beautiful carpeting plant forming a dense mass, covered
 with rich Gentian-blue flowers ; 6 inches 1/-

LONICERA.

- pileata.**—A hardy dwarf evergreen trailing shrub with pale green foliage
 and light violet berries. Inconspicuous flowers 1/6

LOTUS.

- peliorhynchus.**—A dwarf, trailing plant with silvery foliage and masses
 of bright red pea-shaped flowers 1/6

LYCHNIS—Catch Fly.

Very pretty dwarf tufts of prostrate foliage, from which rise spikes of dainty
 flowers.

- viscaria splendens.**—Upright spikes of bright rose flowers ; 12 inches. 1/-

- viscaria splendens plena.**—Panicles of double bright rose-crimson
 flowers ; 12 inches 1/-

LYSIMACHIA—Creeping Jenny.

- nummularia.**—An excellent plant for clothing the ground in either wet
 or dry position. Yellow flowers ; 3 inches 1/-

MARGYRICARPUS—Pearl Berry.

- setosus.**—A low-growing hardy evergreen plant of 12 inches, small flowers
 followed by pearly white fruit 1/-

MAZUS.

- rugosus.**—Small creeping plant with rosy-lavender flowers spotted with
 white and brown ; 2 inches 1/-

MENTHA—The Mint.

- requienii.**—A minute creeping herb, forming a green carpet with tiny
 mauve flowers. Foliage is perfumed peppermint 1/-

MUEHLENBECKIA—Australian Ivy.

- axillaris.**—A charming evergreen sub-shrub with dark green foliage,
 which forms a pretty carpet ; 6 inches 1/6

MIMULUS—Monkey Flower.

- repens.**—A dwarf spreading native that thrives in damp situations, and
 is quite attractive on the rockery, with its numerous mauve flowers
 with large yellow throat blotch 1/-

NEPETA—Catmint.

Highly decorative dwarf plant, quickly forming a carpet of bluish-green foliage.
 Will thrive in the driest position.

- mussini.**—A profusion of lavender-blue flowers ; 12 inches 1/-
 Divisions for bordering. 3/6 per dozen.

- mussini superba.**—Deeper lavender-blue flowers ; 15 inches 1/-

Lithospermum—a carpet of blue in Spring.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

NERTERA—The Coral Berry.

- depressa.**—Evergreen carpets studded with large coral berries. Does best in half shade 1/-
purpurea.—A more rampant variety with darker berries 1/-

NIEREMBERGIA—The Cup Flower.

- azurea.**—A hardy dwarf shrub of 2 feet, flowering profusely from October till March. Rich blue cup-shaped flowers. Needs an open, sunny situation 1/6
hippomantica.—Cushions of elegant light green foliage, which are literally covered with glorious salver-shaped flowers of lavender with a clear yellow eye; 9 inches 1/6
rivularis.—A creeping variety with large cream cup-shaped flowers; 3 inches 1/-

PHLOX.

The Alpine Phlox are of prostrate habit, and form sheets of colour, either in the full sun or partial shade.

- subulata Camlaensis.**—A very beautiful variety with large flowers of a delightful Cyclamen-pink; the most free flowering and charming of all the Alpine Phlox; 6 inches 2/-
subulata G. F. Wilson.—Beautiful clear mauve blue flowers 6 inches. 1/-
subulata rosea.—Bright rose-pink flowers. Mossy foliage; 4 inches .. 1/-

PRATIA—The Fruiting Lobelia.

- angulata.**—Forms mats of fleshy oval leaves, with white flowers followed by dark crimson berries; 1 inch 1/-

PRIMULA VERIS ACAULIS—The Primrose.

- Double White** 1/-
Double Mauve 1/-
Double Plum 1/-
caerulea.—Single blue varieties in various shadings. Per dozen, 7/6

PRIMULA JULIANA HYBRIDS.

Dwarf, easily-grown free-flowering Primroses, with bright attractive flowers.

- Gloria.**—Magenta crimson, with golden eye; 4 inches 1/-
Lingwood Beauty.—Heads of fine ruby crimson flowers; 9 inches .. 1/-
Mauve Queen.—Pinkish mauve; 4 inches 1/-
Mrs. Neave.—Large flowers of rich purple; 4 inches 1/-
Pam.—Rich bronze leaves, purple flowers; 4 inches 1/-
Violetta.—Deepest violet purple; 4 inches 1/-
Wanda.—Bluish purple flowers; 4 inches 1/-

POLYGONUM.

- vaccinifolium.**—A grand plant for the Rock Garden. The wide trailing masses of pretty, glossy-green leaves disappear when Autumn comes under a profusion of lovely little rosy-pink spikes of bloom 1/6

PRUNELLA.

Handsome dwarf plants, forming tufts of dark-green foliage and attractive spikes of flowers. Requires a shady spot.

- grandiflora.**—Violet-coloured flowers all through Summer; 6 inches .. 1/-
laciniata.—A rapid grower with rich purple flowers; 6 inches 1/-

PUNICA—The Pomegranate.

- nana.**—See Trees and Shrubs, page 42.

ROSA.

- Roulettii.**—An uncommon dwarf Rose, forming attractive little bushes seldom over 9 inches high, covered with double pink flowers .. 2/-

ROSMARINUS—The Rosemary.

- prostratus.**—A dwarf prostrate form of Rosemary which forms a carpet of bright foliage with pale blue flowers. Very effective on dry banks. 1/-

Saxifraga cordifolia blooms all Winter.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

SANTOLINA—The Lavender Cotton.

chamae-cyparissus } See Trees and Shrubs, page 48.
pectinata }

SAXIFRAGA—Rockfoil.

These are indispensable to the Rock Garden, and all except the mossy varieties should be grown in the full sun with good drainage.

- aizoon*.—Compact silvery leaves and pretty white flowers 1/6
- Beesianum* (Megasea).—Bright rose pink, tall spikes of attractive flowers in Spring 1/6
- cotyledon*.—Large green rosettes and huge arching flower plumes of white 1/6
- **cordifolia* (Megasea).—Glossy leaves and large heads of pink flowers. Winter flowering; 12 inches 1/-
- cordifolia alba* (Megasea).—A handsome spring-flowering variety with clear white flowers 1/-
- geum*.—Pretty hairy leaves. A good variety, pink flowers 1/-
- Hostii*.—Very flat leaves and white flowers 1/-
- primuloides*.—Dainty little spikes of pink flowers; 9 inches 1/-
- primuloides*, *Elliot's Variety*.—Deeper pink flowers than the above; 6 inches 1/-
- umbrosa* (London Pride).—Pretty spikes of pink flowers; 9 inches .. 1/-

SCHIZOCENTRON.

procumbens.—A low creeping plant, forming a thick carpet. Large rosy-purple flowers. Very effective. Hardy 1/-

SCUTELLARIA—Skull Cap.

indica japonica.—A very easily-grown plant with greyish foliage and blue flowers; 6 inches 1/-

SEDUM—Stonecrop.

The Sedums are sun-loving plants of prostrate habit, and are very effective for crazy paving. They are grown mainly for their curious foliage.

- acre*.—Deep green foliage shaded yellow. Golden flowers; 2 inches .. 1/-
- cristatum*.—A very interesting crested form 1/-
- densifolium*.—Very minute variety with bluish foliage and white flowers. 1/-
- Ellacombianum*.—Large deep green foliage, which colours well in Autumn. Flowers yellow 1/-
- glaucium*.—Pale glaucous green foliage and pink flowers; 3 inches .. 1/-
- Kamtschaticum*.—Dark green leaves and yellow flowers; 6 inches .. 1/-
- lydium*.—Bright green foliage with pink flowers; 2 inches 1/-
- Sieboldii*.—Small arching stems of pink flowers 1/-
- Sieboldii variegata*.—The variegated form of the above 1/-
- spathulifolium*.—Grey rosettes and bright yellow flowers; 3 inches .. 1/-
- Spathulifolium purpureum*.—Plum-purple foliage, dusted silver, yellow flowers; 3 inches 1/-
- spurium roseum*.—Long mats of glossy leaves and pinkish-white flowers. 1/-
- spectabile Brilliant*.—A tall-growing variety with flat heads of ruby-red flowers; 18 inches 1/-

SEMPERVIVUM—The Houseleek.

arachnoideum.—Pale green with dense cobweb-like covering 1/-

SILENE—The Catchfly.

Charming dwarf creeping plants which do well in a sunny position. Very free flowering.

- acaulis*.—Spreading mats of emerald green, on which sit tiny rose-pink flowers 1/-
- pusilla*.—A very pretty dwarf species with myriads of pure white flowers; 3 inches 1/-
- Schafta*.—Bright rose-coloured flowers 1/-

Sedums thrive in odd corners.

ALPINE AND ROCK GARDEN PLANTS.

SISYRINCHIUM.

Iris-like foliage with a profusion of dainty star-shaped flowers on stems about 6 inches high.

- bellum.**—Blue flowers with a yellow centre 1/-
pedunculatum.—Clear bright golden yellow 1/-

STATICE—Sea Lavender.

Handsome evergreens with leathery foliage, producing trusses of graceful everlasting flowers.

- incana.**—Attractive pink flowers on 6-inch stems 1/-

TEUCRIUM—Germander.

- Marum.**—Dwarf spreading shrub of about 9 inches, with greyish foliage and rose-pink flowers 1/-

THYMUS—The Thyme.

Showy plants for carpeting sunny slopes and for planting in dry walks. They grow only a few inches high and flower all through the Summer.

- erectus.**—An erect pyramidal variety, quite distinct and interesting ; 12 inches 1/-
herba-barona.—The Caraway-scented Thyme with lilac flowers .. 1/-
nitidus.—A mass of rosy-lilac flowers. Bright green foliage ; 6 inches. 1/-
nummularifolius.—Mat-forming variety with rosy-lilac flowers .. 1/-
pauciflorum.—Very highly perfumed foliage, mauve flowers .. 1/-
serpyllum.—A dwarf spreading mass with tiny mauve flowers ; 3 inches. 1/-
serpyllum Annie Hall.—Mats of bright green foliage, smothered with flesh-pink flowers 1/-
serpyllum lanuginosus.—Soft, dense hairy mats of great beauty .. 1/-

TIARELLA—The Foam Flower.

- cordifolia.**—Excellent in a shady place. White Spiraea-like flowers on 6-inch stems. Palmate foliage, which colours in Autumn 1/-

VERBENA.

- chamaedryoides.**—A lovely trailing plant with dazzling scarlet blooms. A wonderful plant for a dry, sunny place ; 4 inches 1/-

VERONICA—The Speedwell.

Dwarf, shrubby, and trailing plants, which make a good show in any position.

- Bidwilli.**—Tiny bright leaves and dainty white flowers ; 4 inches .. 1/-
incana.—Silvery foliage and spikes of blue flowers ; 9 inches .. 1/-
prostrata.—Very dwarf, with rich dazzling blue flowers. One of the most conspicuous of all rock plants ; 3 inches 1/-
Royal Blue.—Masses of amethyst-blue flowers, deep green foliage ; 4 inches 1/-
spicata.—Upright spikes of bright blue flowers ; 15 inches .. 1/-
spicata, Wells' Variety.—Intense bright blue spikes ; very free flowering ; 1½ feet 1/6
spicata Erika.—Beautiful dark rosy-red flowers ; 1 foot .. 1/6
Wendy.—Silvery foliage with spikes of bright blue flowers ; 1½ feet .. 1/6
 For Dwarf Shrubby varieties, see Trees and Shrubs, page 52.

CRAZY PAVING PLANTS

Twelve plants selected as most suitable for planting between stones in a crazy paving scheme.

Price, 1/- each ; the Collection of 12 for 9/-.

Acaena microphylla	Lippia nodiflora
Arenaria caespitosa	Mentha requienii
Cotula Hastii	Nierembergia rivularis
Epilobium nummularifolium	Schizocentron procumbens
Helxine soleirolii	Sedum glaucium
Herniaria glabra	Thymus serpyllum

Fruit Trees

Time to Plant.—Deciduous trees can be successfully planted from June to end of August, but in the drier parts early planting is advisable, whereas in cold wet situations the late planting gives best results.

Treatment of Trees on Arrival.—Unpack immediately and heel the roots in a trench and cover with fine soil. Before planting, trim the ends of roots. With Pears, cut off the tap roots, leaving only about four inches.

Planting.—In planting, avoid wet weather, and also dry winds. In digging hole do not make it too deep, 6 inches is sufficient, or just enough to admit the highest roots being just below the ground level. Make the centre of the hole slightly higher than the sides, to give the roots a downward tendency. Work fine soil around the roots, and firm it well.

Caution.—Do not apply artificial manure direct to the roots or it will burn. It can be safely applied when roots are covered with the first layer of soil.

Pruning.—Prune all freshly planted trees before they commence to shoot. The branches should be cut back to within 4 to 6 inches from the fork to an outside bud. The second season, thin out and leave only one-third or one-half the wood on main branches and follow same procedure annually, until nine main limbs are formed. Then you have your permanent tree.

ALMONDS

Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Brande's Jordan.—Heavy bearer, strong grower, tender shell.

Early Jordan.—Early, paper shell.

Hatches' Nonpareil (Californian Papershell).—A good variety.

I.X.L.—One of the best ; nuts large and shell soft.

Peerless.—Good sweet nut ; paper shell

APPLES.

Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Alfriston.—Cooking. Large green and heavy bearer. Season, medium to late. Keeps well in cool store.

Cleopatra.—Dessert. Conical, with yellow skin, covered with small white dots. Flesh white, juicy, and of superior quality. A leading variety.

Cox's Orange Pippin.—Richly flavoured dessert. Round and flat, of greenish-yellow, shaded and splashed with red stripes.

Delicious.—Dessert. Oblong, conical, with prominent crown and deep eye, yellow striped, and shaded rich red. Exquisite flavour and good keeper.

Emperor Alexandra.—Cooking. Very large, with soft flesh. Season, early.

Esopus Spitzenberg.—Dessert. Conical, rich red, superior quality. Good export.

Five Crown.—Superior for cooking or dessert. Round, clear waxen yellow.

Granny Smith.—Dessert. Conical, bears well. Good for export or keeping.

Gravenstein.—Dessert. Round, yellow, striped, and splashed with red ; early.

Jonathan.—Dessert. Round to conical. Yellow, almost covered with rich dark red in sun. A prolific bearer. The best apple for market or export.

King David.—Dessert. Highly coloured, heavy bearer, hard yellowish flesh, ripens just before Jonathan.

Munroe's Favourite.—Cooking or dessert. Round, yellow, with reddish-brown flush in sun. Good exporter.

Pomme de Neige.—A favourite dessert. Round, deep red, flesh snow white, tender, juicy, and sweet.

Reinette du Canada.—Dessert. Round, green, small dots on skin. An old favourite. Flesh yellowish-white, firm, juicy, and rich flavour.

Rome Beauty.—Dessert. Round and flat, yellow, flushed and striped with red. Heavy bearer. Keeps well. Export variety

Statesman (Chandler).—Dessert. Conical, yellow, striped and flushed red. Heavy bearer and good keeper.

Stewart's Seedling.—Cooker. Large, green and yellow, with red cheek. First-class culinary variety, and cool-stores well. Late.

Plant with your mind on the future.

FRUIT TREES.

APPLES—*continued*.

Tasma (Democrat).—Dessert. Large dark red apple, heavy and early bearer. Of good quality, and keeps well. Late.

Williams' Favourite.—Cooking or dessert. Conical, skin dark red. A consistent bearer. Strong grower. Ripe in January.

Yates.—Dessert. Round and flat, skin yellow, splashed and shaded a handsome deep red. A heavy bearer and late keeper.

APRICOTS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Campbellfield Seedling.—Large, golden-yellow. Bears well. Medium season.

Early Moorpark.—Resembles Moorpark. Good bearer. Early.

Mansfield Seedling.—Large. One of the best grown. Medium season.

Moorpark.—A well-known apricot. Medium season.

Oullin's Early Peach.—Delicious flavour. Good bearer.

CHERRIES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Bedford Prolific.—Large black cherry. Heavy bearer. Medium season.

Black Eagle.—Large, regular bearer. Medium season. Good.

Early Lyons.—Large, black cherry. Heavy bearer. Early.

Kentish.—Small, red. Best variety for jam. Very prolific and early.

St. Margaret.—Large, black cherry. First-class market variety. Late.

FIGS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Brown Ischia	Brown Turkey	San Domingo (Black)	White Genoa
--------------	--------------	---------------------	-------------

LOQUATS.

Prices : Each, 2/- ; per dozen, 18/-.

Named varieties of Loquats are budded on Quince stocks; by this means they are made to bear fruit when quite young.

Fernbank Prolific	Enormity	Herd's Mammoth
-------------------	----------	----------------

NECTARINES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Goldmine.—Very large fruit, juicy and sugary. A most delicious flavour.

Hunt's Tawny.—Pale orange and deep red. One of the best.

Newboy.—Large handsome fruit of crimson colour. Flesh white, juicy, and sweet.

PEACHES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

Alexander's Early.—Highly coloured, fine quality, freestone. Early.

Briggs' Red May.—Highly coloured. Very early. Rich and juicy.

Early Crawford.—A good canning Peach. Freestone, rich yellow flesh. Highly coloured. Early.

Elberta.—Large, handsome, bears well. Good drying Peach. Medium.

Hale's Early.—Lightly coloured, hardy, and good. Just follows Briggs'.

High's Early Canada.—Highly coloured. First quality. Early.

Late Crawford.—Large. Good for market or canning.

Pullar's Cling.—Large, highly-coloured Peach. Heavy bearer. Ripe in March. A favourite for canning purposes.

Royal George (Slipstone).—Large, magnificent quality, good bearer. One of the best mid-season varieties.

Sneed.—Medium size. Skin creamy-white. Ripe a week earlier than Briggs'.

Wiggins.—A large, good-coloured early freestone. Ripe about Christmas.

We will advise you what, when, and where to plant.

FRUIT TREES.

PEARS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

- Beurre Bosc.**—Dessert. Large, long Pear. First-class quality.
Broom Park.—Dessert. Medium size. Late.
Howell.—Light waxen yellow. Heavy bearer. Mid-season.
Kelffer's Hybrid.—Hardy, excellent quality, with a flavour of pineapple.
Packham's Triumph.—A first-class all-round Pear.
Williams' Bon Chretien.—Well-known variety. Dessert.
Winter Cole.—Good late dessert. A favourite on interstate markets.

PLUMS.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

- Angelina Burdett.**—Large, early, purple. Highly recommended.
Coe's Golden Drop.—A well-known and profitable plum. Late.
Cherry Plum.—Early variety. Makes a very profitable hedge and breakwind when planted 6 feet apart.
Damson, Old English.—Best variety for jam. Medium.
Diamond, Black.—Large, profitable, and prolific.
Early Orleans.—Well-known early Plum.
Grand Duke.—Profitable variety. Large, purple.
Green Gage.—An old well-known variety.
Jefferson.—Large, yellow. Very sweet and good.
President.—Large oblong, purple. Flesh firm and sweet. Good keeping quality.
Prune d'Agen.—The standard Prune for drying.
Yellow Egg, or Magnum Bonum.—Large, well-known variety.

PLUMS JAPANESE.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

All these Plums are good bearers, and are noted for their small stones and early fruiting qualities. Fine subjects for training on fences or walls.

- Burbank.**—A vigorous grower, and an early prolific bearer.
Kelsey.—Greenish-yellow, covered with red on sunny side. A good drying Plum.
Satsuma or Blood.—Tree is very hardy and vigorous. Fruit large and globular. Colour dark red. Very rich and juicy.
Wickson.—A beautiful crimson with a white bloom. A good variety.
Wright's Early.—The earliest variety. Very much like Burbank.

QUINCES.

Prices : Each, 1/6 ; per dozen, 15/-.

- Champion.**—A fine smooth-skin variety. A general favourite.
Meeche's Prolific.—Large, with smooth skin. Delicious, tender, and unsurpassed for cooking.
Pear-shaped.—Very large, and fine variety.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

Chestnut, Spanish		2/6
Guava, Purple (<i>Psidium Cattleianum</i>)	 Per dozen, 15/-	1/6
Mulberry, Black		2/6 and 3/6
Mulberry, White		2/-
Persimmon, several varieties		2/6 and 3/6
Pomegranate (<i>Punica granatum</i>)		1/6

If you desire the best, we are able to supply it.

Citrus Fruits

Acclimatised Balled Plants, each 3/6, 5/-, and 7/6.

Our acclimatised Citrus are strong, healthy budded plants, which, when carefully balled, transplant without risk. Available from May to September.

As Citrus Trees have really no dormant period, they require a little more care and attention while young than most trees.

CUMQUATS—

Small Mandarin-like fruit, very ornamental in the garden. Most useful for tub plants.

GRAPE FRUITS—

Marsh's Seedless.—Large, and almost seedless.

MANDARINS—

Emperor.—Large, regular bearer.

Thorny.—Small, solid, fine flavour.

ORANGES—

Late Valencia.—Fine round fruit, with smooth skin. Late ripening.

Mediterranean Sweet.—Remarkable for its early bearing and late ripening. Splendid flavour.

Queen.—Large round, skin thin and deeply coloured.

St. Michael.—Medium size, deep colour, thin skin.

Washington Navel.—The finest and largest of all. Good cropper.

LEMONS—

Eureka.—In every respect like a Lisbon. Best tree, almost thornless.

Lisbon.—The well-known and best of all varieties.

Sweet Rind.—Large fruit of even size. Good Summer-bearing variety.

Villa Franco.—Strong, vigorous grower, with few thorns. Fruit oblong.

Berries, Currants, etc.

STRAWBERRIES.

Available from May to September.

- Leura.**—A great cropper, fruiting continuously from November to April.
 .. Per 100, 5/- ; per dozen .. 1/-
- Melba.**—Fruit large and of the best flavour, will bear good crops from November to May
 .. Per 100, 5/- ; per dozen .. 1/-
- Sunbeam.**—Strong grower, fruit large and good colour, heavy cropper for a long season
 .. Per 100, 5/- ; per dozen .. 1/-

CURRANTS.

Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 40/-.

Assorted Varieties.—Red, white, and black fruited.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Per dozen, 6/- ; per 100, 40/-.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Billy Dean (Red) | Green Oak (Green) | Yellow Lion (Yellow) |
| Crown Bob (Red) | Roaring Lion (Red) | |

RASPBERRIES.

Per dozen, 2/6 ; per 100, 15/-.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Northumberland Fillbasket | Thornless Fillbasket |
|---------------------------|----------------------|

LOGANBERRIES.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Red Fruited .. | Per dozen, 9/- ; each, 1/- |
|----------------|----------------------------|

PASSION VINES (in Pots).

Available at any season.

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----|
| Black Passion Fruit (<i>Passiflora edulis</i>) .. | Per dozen, 6/- .. | 9d. |
| Banana Passion Fruit (<i>Tacsonia mollissima</i>) .. | Per dozen, 9/- .. | 1/- |

The Guava is ornamental and useful.

BERRIES, CURRANTS, ETC.

RHUBARB ROOTS.

Available May to September.

- Early Giant.**—Large stalks of good colour and fine flavour. Per dozen, 6/- 9d.
- Topp's Winter Improved.**—An erect grower, producing fine crops throughout the year Per dozen, 6/- .. 9d.
- Wilson's Winter Ruby.**—Stout, short stalks of bright scarlet colour. Good flavour Per dozen, 6/- .. 9d.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Available May to September.

- Connover's Colossal.**—Strong plants, 25 for 3/6 ; 50 for 6/- ; 100 for 10/-.

HERBS.

Strong Clumps, each, 6d. ; per dozen, 5/-.

Lavender	Mint	Savoury
Marjoram	Rue	Thyme (Common)
Chives	Sage	Thyme (Lemon)

PACKING



Packing and packing material used for the packing of plants for rail or boat will be charged at cost price. No charge will be made for the packing of plants that are despatched by post.

If requested, trees and shrubs grown in pots or containers will be removed and balled or packed in moss to reduce freight.

Our years of experience in the packing of plants for export enables us to almost guarantee safe arrival in any country. We export each year thousands of our plants to Ceylon, Africa, Europe, and other countries where choice plants are appreciated.

Freight or postage are charges that must be borne by the purchaser.

Topp's Winter Improved, all the year round.

INDEX



	Page.		Page.		Page.
Abelia	5	Camellia	11	Echinops	81
Abies	6	Campanula	79, 92	Echium	21
Abutilon	6	Camphora (Cinnamomum)	13	Edwardsia (Sophora)	48
Acacia	5	Campsidium	57	Elderberry (Sambucus)	48
Acaena	91	Cannas	80	Elaeagnus	21
Acer	6	Cantua	11	Epilobium	93
Achillea	77	Caryopteris	12	Epimedium	93
Acmena	22, 23	Cassia	12	Erica	21, 22
Aesculus	6	Casuarina	12	Erigeron	81
Agathaea	7	Catalpa	12	Erinus	93
Agathis	6	Catananche	79	Eriostemon	22
Agonis	7	Cavendishia	12	Eryngium	81
Ajuga	91	Ceanothus	12, 55	Erythrina	22
Akebia	57	Cedrela	12	Escallonia	22
Almonds	99	Cedrus	12	Eucalyptus	23, 24
Aloysia	7	Cerastium	92	Eugenia	22, 23, 55
Alyssum	91	Cerasus (Flowering Cherry— Prunus serrulata)	43	Euonymus	24
Amelanchier	7	Ceratonia	12	Eupatorium	24
Ampelopsis	57	Ceratopetalum	12	Euphorbia	25
Amygdalus	43	Ceratostigma	13, 79	Eutaxia	25
Andromeda	7	Cercidiphyllum	13	Exochorda	25
Angophora	7	Cercis	13		
Apples	99, 100	Cestrum	13	Fabiana	25
Apricots	100	Chamaelaucium	13	Fagus	25
Arabis	91	Cheiranthus	92	Faucaria	93
Araucaria	7	Chelone	79	Feijoa	25
Arbutus	7	Cherries	100	Felicia	25
Arenaria	91	Chimonanthus (Calycanthus)	13	Ficus	58
Aristolochia	57	Choisya	13	Figs	100
Armeria	77, 91	Chorizema	13	Flowering Almonds (Amygdalus)	43
Artemisia	77, 91	Cinnamomum	13	Flowering Apples (Pyrus malus)	45
Ash (English—Fraxinus)	26	Cistus	13, 14	Flowering Cherries (Prunus serrulata)	43
Ash (Mountain—Pyrus sorbus)	44	Citrus Fruits	102	Flowering Peaches (Prunus persica)	43
Asparagus Roots	103	Clematis	58, 79	Flowering Plums (Prunus)	43
Asperula	91	Clerodendron	14	Flowering Quinces (Cydonia)	17
Asphodeline	77	Clethra	14	Forsythia	25
Asters	77, 78, 92	Clianthus	14	Frangipanni	26, 39
Astilbe	78, 79	Cobaea	58	Fraxinus	26
Aubrietia	92	Convallaria	80	Fuchsia	26, 58, 93
Aucuba	7, 8	Convolvulus	58	Fugosia	26
Azaleas	8	Coprosma	14, 55		
Azara	8	Corchorus (Kerria)	32	Gardenia	27
		Coreopsis	92	Garrya	27
Baekia	8	Cornus	14	Gelsemium	58
Bambusa	8	Corylus	14	Genista	27
Banksia	8	Corynocarpus	14	Gentiana	93
Baptisia	79	Cotoneaster	15, 92	Geranium	94
Beaufortia	8	Cotula	92	Geum	94
Beech (Fagus)	25	Crataegus	16	Globularia	94
Bellium	92	Crotalaria	16	Goldfussia	28
Benthamia (Cornus capitata)	14	Crucianella	93	Goodia	28
Berberis	9, 55	Cryptomeria	17	Gordonia	28
Berries, Currants, etc.	102	Cupressus	19, 20, 55, 93	Grevillea	27, 55
Betula	9	Currants	102	Griselinia	28
Bignonia	57	Cyclamen	93	Gypsophila	81, 94
Biota	9	Cydonia	17		
Bomarea	57	Cytisus	17, 18, 33	Habrothamnus	13
Boronia	9			Hakea	28
Bougainvillea	57	Daboecia	20	Hardenbergia	58
Brachychiton	49	Daphne	20	Hedera	58
Brachysema	10	Darwinia	20	Helenium	81
Browallia	10	Delphiniums	81	Helianthemum	94
Buddleia	10	Deutzia	20	Helleborus	82
Buphthalmum	79	Dianthus	93	Helxine	94
Buxus	10	Diascia	93	Hemerocallis	82
		Dielytra	81	Hepatica	94
Callistemon	10, 11	Diervilla (Weigela)	54	Herbs	103
Callitris	11	Dimorphotheca	20	Herniaria	94
Calocephalus	92	Diosma	21	Hibiscus	29
Calodendron	11	Diplacus	20	Hoheria	29
Calothamnus	11	Doronicum	81	Holcus	94
Calycanthus	11	Dryandra	21	Houstonia	94
Calytrix	11	Duranta	21		

INDEX—continued.

	Page.		Page.		Page.
Hovea	29	Mitraria	37	Roses	62
Hydrangeas	30, 31	Micellaneos Fruits, Nuts, etc. 101		New for 1937	63
Hypericum	31, 94	Monarda (Bergamot)	87	Climbing	75, 76
Hypsella	94	Muehlenbeckia	59, 95	Dwarf or Bush	65-73
Iboza	31	Myoporum	37	Polyantha	74
Idesia	31	Myrica	37	Standard	64
Ilex	31	Nandina	38	Special Collection	73
Impatiens	32	Nectarines	100	Rosmarinus	96
Incarvillea	82	Nepeta	37, 95	Rudbeckia	89
Ipomoea	58	Nerium	38	Salix (the Willow)	47, 48
Iris	94, 95	Nertera	96	Salt Bush (Rhogodia)	56
Iris, Bearded Flag	82-85	Neviusia	38	Salvia	89
Iris Kaempferi	85	Nierembergia	38, 96	Sambucus	48
Isopogon	32	Nothofagus	38	Santolina	48, 97
Jacaranda	32	Osmanthus	38	Sapium	48
Jasminum	59	Paeonia (Herbaceous Paeony) 87		Saxifraga	97
Judas Tree (Cercis)	13	Passiflora	59	Schinus	48
Juniperus	32, 95	Passion Fruit	102	Schizocentron	97
Kalmia	32	Pavonia	38	Scutellaria	97
Kennedya	59	Peaches	100	Sedum	97
Kerria	32	Pears	101	Sempervivum	97
Kniphofia	85, 86	Phaseolus	60	Senecio	90
Koeleruteria	32	Philadelphus	39	Sequoia	48
Kolkwitzia	32	Phlomis	38	Silene	97
Kunzea	33	Phlox	88, 98	Sisyrinchium	98
Laburnum	33	Photinia	39, 56	Solandra	60
Lagunaria	33	Physostegia	88	Solanum	48, 60
Lagerstroemia	33	Phytolacca	39	Sollya	60
Lambertia	33	Picea	6	Sophora	48
Lantana	33	Pinus	39	Sparmannia	48
Lapageria	59	Pittosporum	40, 56	Spartium	48
Lasiandra	38, 34	Platanus	40	Spiraea	49, 90
Lathyrus	59	Platycodon	89	Statice	49, 90, 98
Laurocerasus (the Laurel)	34	Plectranthus	39	Stephanotis	60
Laurus	34	Pleroma	39	Stenocarpus	49
Lavandula	34	Plums	101	Sterculia	49
Leonotis	34	Plums (Japanese)	101	Strelitzia	49
Leptospermum	34	Plumbago	40	Stigmaphyllon	60
Leucadendron	34	Plumeria	39	Stokesia	90
Lhotskya	34	Podalyria	40	Symphoricarpus	49
Liatris	86	Polemonium	89	Syringa	50
Ligustrum	35, 55, 56	Poinciana	40	Tacsonia	60
Liliums	86	Poinsettia	40	Tamarix	50
Linaria	95	Polygala	40	Taxus (The Yew)	50
Linum	35	Polygonum	60, 96	Tecoma	51, 60
Lippia (Aloysia)	7, 95	Populus	41	Telopea	51
Liquidambar	35	Poterium	89	Teucrium	98
Liriodendron	35	Pratia	96	Thalictrum	90
Lithospermum	95	Primula	96	Thryptomene	51
Lonicera	35, 56, 59, 95	Prostanthera	41	Thunbergia	61
Loquats	100	Protea	42	Thuja	51
Loropetalum	35	Prunella	96	Thymus	98
Lotus	59, 95	Prunus	43	Tiarella	98
Luculia	36	Psidium	42	Tibouchina (Lasiandra)	38, 34
Lupinus polyphyllus	87	Psoralia	42	Tilia	51
Lychnis	86, 95	Punica	42, 96	Toxicophlaea	51
Lysimachia	95	Pyracantha	44, 56	Tristania	51
Macadamia	36	Pyrethrum	89	Trollius	90
Mackaya	36	Pyrus malus	45	Tulbagia	90
Magnolia	36	Pyrus sorbus	44	Ulmus	51, 52
Mahonia	9	Quercus	45	Verbena	98
Malus (Pyrus)	45	Quinces	101	Veronica	52, 56, 98
Mandevillea	59	Raphiolepis	45	Viburnum	53, 56
Manettia	59	Refinospora	46	Violets	90
Margyricarpus	95	Rhododendrons	47	Virgilia	54
Mazus	95	Rhodotypos	46	Vitex	54
Melaleuca	37	Rhubarb	103	Vitis	61
Melia	36	Rhus	46	Weigela	54
Mentha	95	Ribes	47	Westringia	54
Menziesia	20	Robinia	46	Wistaria	61
Metrosideros	37	Rondeletia	46		
Mimulus	95	Rosa	96		

Choice Selections of Shrubs for Various Purposes

A.—Selection of twelve best berry-bearing shrubs.

<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	<i>Crataegus cordata</i>
<i>Berberis Coryi</i>	<i>Eugenia Smithii</i>
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>
<i>Cotoneaster pannosa</i>	<i>Pyracantha lalandei</i>
<i>Cotoneaster serotina</i>	<i>Pyracantha Rogersiana flava</i>
<i>Crataegus carrierii</i>	<i>Pyracantha yunnanensis</i>

The set of 12 strong hardy plants for 17/6.

B.—Selection of six best Autumn colouring shrubs.

<i>Acer palmatum</i>	<i>Crataegus cordata</i>
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	<i>Rhus succedanea</i>
<i>Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea</i>	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>

The set of 6 strong hardy plants for 9/-.

C.—Selection of six trees and shrubs with conspicuous Spring and Summer foliage.

<i>Acer negunda variegata</i>	<i>Pittosporum eugenioides variegata</i>
<i>Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea</i>	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium variegatum</i>
<i>Ligustrum lucidum aureo-marginatum</i>	<i>Prunus pissardii nigra</i>

The set of 6 strong hardy plants for 12/6.

D.—Selection of six sweetly-perfumed flowering shrubs.

<i>Calycanthus praecox</i>	<i>Philadelphus Virginale</i>
<i>Clerodendron trichotonum</i>	<i>Syringa dilitata</i>
<i>Lonicera syringantha</i>	<i>Viburnum Carlesii</i>

The set of 6 strong hardy plants for 10/6.

E.—Selection of shrubs that are suitable for training as climbers.

<i>Cantua dependens</i>	<i>Escallonia Edinburgh</i>
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>
<i>Cydonia Winter Cheer</i>	<i>Pyracantha yunnanensis</i>

The set of 6 strong hardy plants for 9/-.

All these shrubs are fully described in this catalogue. For quick reference, use the index pages, 104, 105.

WHEN ORDERING—

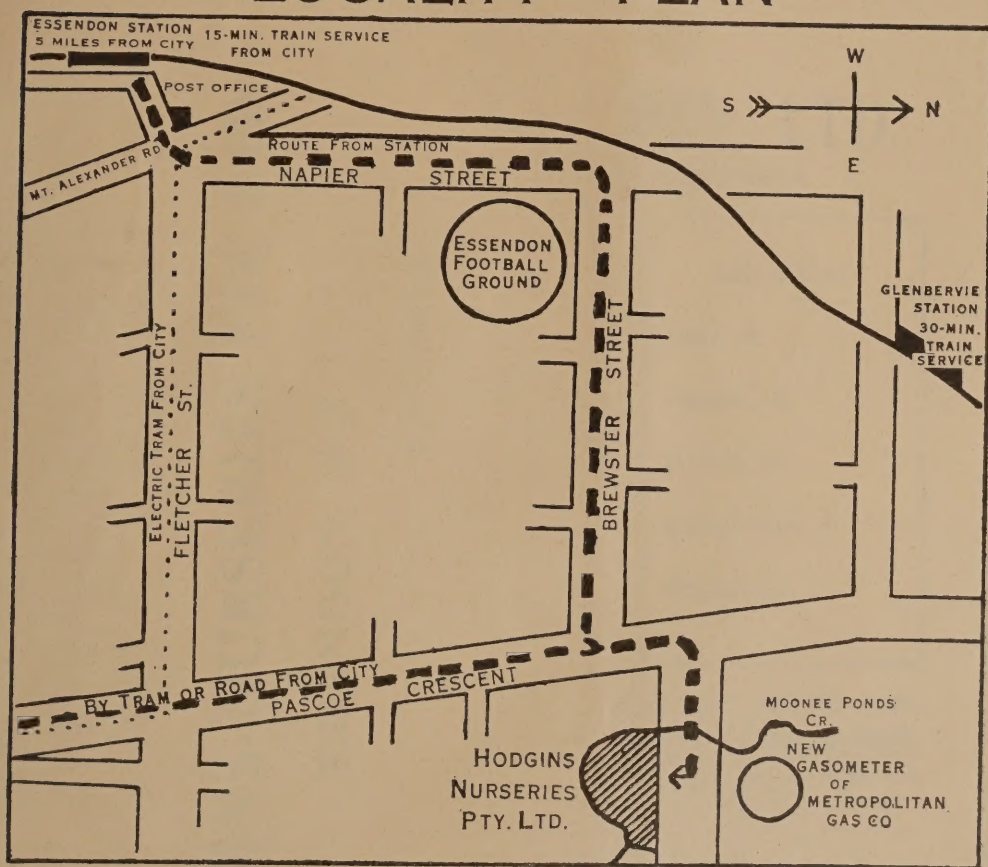
For your convenience an order form and addressed envelope are enclosed with this catalogue. Kindly fill in all the information required on order form, and write name and address clearly.

If you have found this Handbook at all helpful, perhaps you have friends who are keen gardeners, and to whom you would like to send a copy. We shall be only too happy to oblige.

.....Directions to.....
HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD.,
ESSENDON

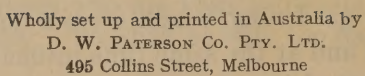
HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD., Head Office, Plant Nursery, and Distributing Centre are situated in Moreland Road, opposite a prominent landmark, the Gasometer of the Metropolitan Gas Co. From Essendon station take Brunswick bus to corner Brewster Street and Pascoe Crescent, and walk down Moreland Road (2 minutes). Alternatively, take the Essendon Tram in Elizabeth Street, City, alight at corner of Fletcher Street and Pascoe Crescent, walk straight ahead away from City to Moreland Road (5 minutes).

LOCALITY PLAN



When you have finished with this
Handbook

may we suggest that you do not destroy it or put it on one side. If it is given or lent to a friend interested in gardening, it will serve a dual purpose in providing useful information and at the same time intimate where the very best plants are to be obtained.



HODGINS NURSERIES PTY. LTD.

ESSENDON, W.5

VICTORIA



Date _____

MORELAND ROAD, ESSENDON, W.5, VICTORIA

(Please put address fully and clearly.)

(Please give full forwarding instructions.)

Enclosed is :

Cash, £

Cheque, £

P.O.O., £

Postal Note, £

Stamps, £

(If by Passenger Train or Post, please add Freight to Remittance)

(Cash with order from unknown clients or satisfactory references)

The following Goods selected from your Catalogue for current year,
SUBSTITUTING the nearest you can recommend for any not in stock.

Number	Variety	£	s.	d.

Write name plainly and state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.



Hodgins Nurseries Pty. Ltd.

DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES (page 74).

GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIOR
LOCARNO
GLORIA DE MIDI

DOLLY VARDEN

SPARKLER
GLORIA MUNDI
DAINTY

One strong plant of each (7) for 7/-.



SELECTION OF BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS.

Cotoneaster, page 15 ; Crataegus, page 16 ; Pyracantha, page 44.